[illegible] INDIAN RAILWAY [illegible]
TRAVELLERS GUIDE
[illegible]
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, [illegible] Boats, and Dak Companies [illegible] Companies; the [illegible] Towns of Northern, Central, [illegible] India, &c.
[illegible] WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

The Bom[illegible]y Gazette.

No. 12,808 New Series. BOMBAY:—SAT[illegible]ECEMBER 28, 1889.

CUTLER [illegible] WHISKY.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the [illegible]
[illegible]
Examine each label, and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889. 1890
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan.
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	R. Harvey	17th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	T. L. Alderton	24th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. Fraser	4th Apr.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	R. Harvey	18th Mar.
[illegible]	5500	1000	[illegible] Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	28th May.

The steamers marked P L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
[illegible] vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, [illegible]
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are [illegible] in the sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 90.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1000	C. Fraser	[illegible]

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, [illegible] and NAPLES.
[illegible] to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 [illegible] Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive [illegible]
[illegible] heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the [illegible]
[illegible] Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for [illegible]
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE [illegible]

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
[illegible]	...	...	16th Jan. 1890.
[illegible] BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
[illegible] RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
[illegible]	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
[illegible] BALDUINO..	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

[illegible] WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain [illegible] RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, [illegible] Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT [illegible] REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. [illegible] and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be [illegible]

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
[illegible]	On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
[illegible] House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	5th Jan. 90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. ,,
POSSIDON	L. Leuniston	4,600	650	5th Feb. 9[illegible]

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from end to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 25th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Luesich	4 000	600	10th Jan 90

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,510	550	21st Jan. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
[illegible] House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
[illegible] BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
[illegible] NUBIA	3151	F. Blight	21st ,,
[illegible] ARABIA	3144	J. Laird	8th Feb.
[illegible] HISPANIA	3360	G. Abrey	25th ,,
[illegible] ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
[illegible] PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	19th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3360	G. Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
[illegible] HALL	S. Fowler	1,600	400	4th Jan. '90

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 1[illegible]

THE s.s. "ABEONA," has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Consignees of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts are requested to send boats along side to take delivery of the same, otherwise which will be landed on the Quay at their risk and expense.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by Captain [illegible] before removal from the Shed, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, DUBASAES.
Agents s s Abeona.
Bombay, December 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
[illegible] MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 1st January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st January.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 4th January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

			Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO,		16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do.	do.	10 ,, ,, do.	500
EDISON	do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME	do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,		10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAV BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones, of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty- ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER and Co., Ld., beg to invite attention to their large stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND ALL SHOOTING REQUISITES.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.

	Per 100 Rs.	a.
Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge "Field Loaded" ...	8	8
Eley's Brown, No. 12 ,, ,, with Schultze's Powder	9	8

These Cartridges materially improve the shooting of any Gun.

TREACHER AND CO. ARE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR ELEY BROS.

GUNPOWDER.

		Rs.	a.
Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance Powder	...Per tin	2	6
Schultze's Waterproofed Powder	... ,,	2	8
Curtis and Harvey's	... ,,	2	6

TREACHER & Co. are the Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's CELEBRATED ALLIANCE PRIZE POWDER AND FOR SCHULTZE'S WATERPROOFED POWDER.

Chilled Shot Cartridges for Guns. Cartridge Extractors.
Caps. ,, for Rifles. ,, Bags.
Bullets ,, for Revolvers. ,, Belts.
Bullet Moulds ,, for Cases. Wads.
Measures. Cartridge Loaders. Sundries.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS
by one of the best English Makers.

TREACHER & CO. { BOMBAY & POONA.

STONE ENGRAVING.

THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA, HOTEL.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe......	Re.	1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe		1	2	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	0	15	0	,,
Souchong...........	,,	0	12	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	0	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and othe Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

LONDON HOUSE.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

GENERA[illegible]KHANA KIT,

THE LARGEST [illegible]TION IN INDIA.

CRIC[illegible]T.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys' ...	each Re. 1-10 to	[illegible]		[illegible] 8 to ...		2	0
Do. Single Cane ...	each	[illegible]		[illegible]	each	4	0
Do. Double Cane ...	,,	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,	5	8
Do. Treble Cane ...	,,	10	8	[illegible] Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam	,,	3	8
Do. All Cane ...	,,	13	0	[illegible] Double Seam.	,,	4	8
Frowd's Driver ...	,,	15	8	[illegible] Four Seam, [illegible] the finest manu[illegible]	,,	5	4
Patent Exceller ...	,,	14	8	WIC[illegible] GAUNTLETS, of super[illegible]	Per pair	7	4
STUMPS for Boys' use ...	Per set	2	8	BATTIN[illegible] Vulcani[illegible]	,,	7	4
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Balls	,,	3	12	BAGS for [illegible] strong Gre[illegible] Brass Lock	,,	16	0
Do. with Brass Ferrules ...	,,	6	0	LEG GUARDS, [illegible]	,,	[illegible]	4
Do. do. and Iron Points...	,,	7	0	SHOES, fitted wi[illegible]	,,	[illegible]	8
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ...	each	13	8				
Boys' Set, complete in box ...		10	8				

LAWN-TENNIS KI[illegible]

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
BATS, best English make, Men's ...	each	7	0	BALLS, best Flannel cove[illegible]	per doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's	,,	8	8	Do. do. do. C[illegible]	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. Pinder's Pull-Tight, with a Screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ...	,,	15	0	Do. do. Water[illegible] Seamless, [illegible] fect, the [illegible] Ball yet introduced ...		[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung ...	,,	10	8	Do. Ayre's do. ...		[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. do. Double Strung	,,	12	0	A complete set consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ...	per set	[illegible]	8
Do. do. do. Cork-handled.	,,	11	0	NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club ...	each	12	[illegible]
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ...	,,	12	8	PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ...	,,	8	8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's ...	,,	13	0	SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles ...	per pair	11	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ...	,,	12	8				
Do. Cane and Ash ...	,,	13	8				
Do. Ayre's Champion ...	,,	13	4				

FOOT-BALL.

		Rs.	a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed/ No. 4—[illegible] in. circumference ...	each	7	0
No. 5—[illegible] in. do. ...	,,	8	0
No. 6—30 in. do. ...	,,	9	0
No. 7—[illegible] in. do. ...	,,	10	0
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.			

GOLF.

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 ...	per doz.	10	8
CLEEKS ...	each	5	8
IRONS, Lofting or Pitching ...	,,	5	8
IRON or Brass Niblicks ...	,,	5	8
PLAY CLUBS ...	,,	4	8
PUTTERS ...	,,	4	8
SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassy	,,	4	8

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

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THE
LATEST WEST END
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FELT HATS.
WEIGHT—(3½ OZ.)—ONLY.
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EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
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COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydragogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not ordinarily produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, [illegible] and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

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Before deciding on your CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFTS, do NOT FAIL to inspect the really Superb and Artistic Designs now on view at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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Ladies' Gold Keyless Watch, fine movement and with Engraved back		...from	45	0
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MESSRS. SC[illegible]D SOEHNE'S
"STANDAR[illegible]UARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever [illegible] climate. It has all the good qualities of th[illegible] Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after year[illegible] alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the [illegible]lly made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has [illegible]ble outlay, it has been decided not to increase the [illegible] same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, vi[illegible]

FOR CASH RS. 78[illegible]

Twelve monthly-hire payments..	...R[illegible]
Twenty-four do. do.	...Rs. [illegible]
Zinc-lined packing case	..Rs. 25

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 maunds [illegible]

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and [illegible] only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous ficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongues, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm, the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red round, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep, and not acting narcotically.

$C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$

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The new Anti-pyretic and Anti-neuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6H_4\begin{cases}NH.CH_3CO\\OC_2H_5\end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original [illegible] of 1 oz. and [illegible] oz. Bottles, from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. [illegible] and Co., Ld.; Messrs. [illegible] SON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggists.

Pamphlets will gladly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

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THE
FISK JUBILEE SINGERS,
Ten Colored Vocalists from
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will commence a
SHORT SEASON
OF THEIR
UNIQUE,
INIMITABLE,
and POPULAR CONCERTS,
IN THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE
HALL, BOMBAY,
ON
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1st, 1890,
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
WITH A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.

THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS, consisting of ten Vocalists and a Pionist, was organized in October 1871, from among the students of a Freedman's School, in Nashville Tenn, U. S. A., and during the first eight years of their organisation they established Fisk University at Nashville at a cost of more than £30,000.

The Company are now making a trip round the World in their own interests, and have just completed a tour of Australasia (extending over three years) with unparallelled success, and now purpose making a tour of India, China, and Japan, before returning to America.

Their programmes are chiefly made up of the UNIQUE and INIMITABLE SLAVE SONGS or SPIRITUALS, which were COMPOSED and SUNG by the former SLAVES of AMERICA prior to emancipation.

VARIED BY
SOLOS!
GLEES!!
QUARTETTES, &c.!!!
BY
MODERN COMPOSERS.

The Singers have had the honour of singing in the presence of
HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
AND
SEVEN of the OTHER CROWNED HEADS of EUROPE,
FOUR of the PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES,
AND
SIX of the GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIA.

Plan and tickets may be obtained from MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.'S, LIMITED.
Full particulars will be duly advertised.
READ THEIR CIRCULAR.
THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS!

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK
Opposite the Victoria Terminus,
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 annas
Other Nights Re. 1 unless Otherwise Advertised.
ADMISSION EVENINGS 5 to 7-30,
TUESDAYS Re. 1; OTHER EVENINGS 8 annas.
THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY
For PRACTICE for LADIES ONLY from 10 to 12-30.
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Children's Matinee.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31st—NEW YEAR'S EVE, AT THE SESSION 5 to 7-30.

Mr. B. A. SIMMONS WILL GIVE A NEW AND STARTling exhibition of scientific skating at 6-45 sharp—Admission Re. 1.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, JAN. 1st 1890.—THE RINK WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, 10 to 12-30 free to all; 2 to 4 Grand Matinee A LITTLE GIRLS' RACE and A LITTLE BOYS' RACE FOR TWO HANDSOME badges.—Admission 8 Annas to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11. Prices as usual.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, JANUARY 1st.—There will be a Gentleman's one mile race open to all those who have never won a race: prize Season ticket.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY, from 4 p.m. to 12.
ENTRANCE and RIDE, 4 Annas.
NEW ATTRACTIONS
opening of the
GRAND [ORNATE
DANCING HALL,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Dancing the Old Year Out and the New Year in. The Band of the Marine Battalion will attend, and dancing will commence at 8 p.m.

ENTRANCE—
Getlemen .... Rs. 2
Gentleman and Lady .... „ 2

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TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES,
TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.,
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,
Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.
The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 36 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NEW REMEDIES.
JUST UNPACKED BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

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The *London Medical Recorder* of Feb. 20th, 1889, says:—"This is decidedly a new departure in dietetics. . . . well adapted for the use of Tea Worshippers and others, whose digestive apparatus, resent the indigestion of the ordinary Infusion. . . We have examined the Tea from which the Extract is made, and can certify that it leaves nothing to be desired."

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4.

KOPTICA.—A new Herbal Extract; a speedy complete and Permanent Cure for NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATIC GOUT, TIC-DOLOREUX, CRAMP and PAINS in the JOINTS, FLESH, and NERVES.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

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The Bombay Gazette Office
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		Rs. a.
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[illegible] Correspondence	„	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
[illegible], assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Fascination Cabinet	„	6 0
[illegible] Cabinet	„	3 0
[illegible]		[illegible]

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SOCIETY'S RE-UNIONS.
The People's Popular Place of Amusement.
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS!
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS!
AND UNABATED AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the Renowned and Only
HUDSON'S NEW SURPRISE PARTY,
FANTASTIC FURIOUS FUN MAKERS FANTASTIC FURIOUS FUN
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 28th.
Another Monster Programme.
GREATER, GRANDER, AND BETTER THAN EVER.
Read a few of the items:
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From London to Bombay by Telephone.
Hudson's "Can't sling my Hoof," Specialty
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Maskelyne and Cook's Wonderful Mysterious Cabinet from the Egyptian Hall, London, introducing the Wonderful Performing Monkey.
Miss Lily C. Baker in her Great Operatic Selection from "Der Freischutiy."
John Bull and Erin Patriotic Refrain.
MISS MAY HABGOOD'S WONDERFUL SCOTCH FANTASIA, "ABERGELDIE."
Misses Linton and Roberts' Beautiful Song and Dance.
Miss Nelly Harley in her pleasing Vocalisations.
OUDA, The Aerial Marvel, in his Slide for Life.
And Hudson's send you home happy.
SKETCH:
THE COMING MAN
or the
MAD HOUSEWIFE.
NEW BALLADS, DUETS, JOKES, DANCES, &c.
Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m.
Box Office, Soundy & Co.
THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.
Tuesday evening, December 31st, Benefit to Miss Lily C. Baker, new programme.
Thursday, January 2nd, Benefit to Miss May Habgood, new programme.
Hudson's Farewell to Bombay, January 4th.
Colossal attraction.

ON SUNDAY, the 29th DECEMBER.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF
THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
CHATRE'S GRAND CIRCUS.
OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET,
WITH EUROPEAN LADIES & ACROBATS.
HORSES, TIGERS, ELEPHANT, MONKIES, &c.
EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT ON SUNDAY.

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JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
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CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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AT
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The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli

Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Oorolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kastraz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Narsaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum*a*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*c*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Salgaon
Jehwoorj
Kelm
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulagnda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

do. Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhorati
Sanash
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS [illegible]

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
THE BOMBAY, POONA AND MAHABLESHWAR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, LIMITED,

WILL convey Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar direct, and from Wathar to Mahableshwar, during the approaching Christmas Holidays, at a fare and a half, both journeys inclusive. This arrangement to have effect from this day.

By order,
COOWERJEE ARDASHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 17th Dec. 1889.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN, Storekeeper.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of TANDEM HORIZONTAL COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINES by Musgrave Bolton, 800 Horse Power, indicated, with Cylinders 25 inches and 42 inches diameter 5 feet stroke. Fly wheel 27 feet 6 inches diameter grooved for 22 ropes 6½ circumference. They can be seen at work up to the end of December. Apply to

AGENTS, HOWRAH MILLS Co., Ld., Calcutta.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.
NOTICE.

TENDERERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING are informed that tenders will continue to be received up to February 1, 1890, and that a revised Specification and conditions of contract will be obtainable from the Storekeeper during the first week in January.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Dharwar, 20th December, 1889.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES have been formed for fresh Students. Any who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. Day and Evening work begins on FRIDAY, 3rd January 1890. Time Table and other information may be obtained on application by letter to the Principal at the Institute.

NOWROSJI. N. WADIA. Honorary Secretary.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. G. BERGENDAHL, Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM JAMES BEST, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of WILLIAM JAMES BEST, formerly of Bombay, Exchange Broker, deceased, who died at No. 16, Fitzroy Square, in England, on or about the 6 the day of May 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 13th day of December 1889 by the High Court at Bombay to EDWARD LOUIS BARTON, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office in the new Oriental Bank Corporation Buildings, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 18th day of January 1890 at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 16th day of December 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, OWEN.
Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE HENRY BAYLY, formerly of Bombay, but late of Ardrestan Tullow, in the Country of Carlow, Ireland, Civil Engineer and Contractor, European, deceased, who died at Christ Church, New Zealand, on or about the 2nd day of April 1889, leaving a Will dated the 23rd day of August 1885, whereof Probate was, on the 5th day of December 1889, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY JAMES BENNET HARGRAVE, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said Henry James Bennet Hargrave, on his behalf at their office, No. 2 Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of February 1890; as after that date the said Henry James Bennet Hargrave, as such Executor, will proceed to administer the assets of the said deceased then in his hands, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid: and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 13th day of December 1889.

HORE, CONROY, AND BROWN.
Executor's Solicitors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun fire) on FRIDAY the 3rd January, offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following Broken Castings weighed over and delivered on the spot—

Viz:—200 tons Broken Pot sleepers
600 tons Broken P. W. chairs

Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon where they can be seen on application.

Delivery to be taken within 3 months from date of acceptance of offer.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Companys. Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store Keeper.
Store Keepers' Office, Parel, 23rd December 1889.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received.
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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co London.
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MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters notes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
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WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months.................. Rs. 26
Six months .... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs [illegible]

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CON[illegible]

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 52 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Singapore.
Tientsin.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
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DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	£750,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£190,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	£750,000

BANKERS.

LONDON	The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
SCOTLAND	Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland. National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	National Bank.
AMSTERDAM	Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank. Wertheim & Gompertz.
ROTTERDAM	The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS	André Neuflize & Co.

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Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

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Lyon	„ CREDIT LYONNAIS
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Pecalongan	„ G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
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Sourabaya	„ FRASER, EATON & Co.
Tagal	„ G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
Tientsin	„ JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Yokohama	„ BISSET & Co.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
At 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods, at rates to be learned on application.
Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe. The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports' for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10
Single Copy..................Annas. 4

ESTABLISHED 1849.
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BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, [illegible]

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
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QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before:
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVAN'S is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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Any persons desiring to see a list of bona fide testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to
Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA
No. 7, 2nd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llanelly, S. Wales.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS [illegible]
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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	[illegible]
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	7,570,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	3,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	3,000,000
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FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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AS TO THE CO[illegible]
A Sum to be received a[illegible]
(or at Death, if p[illegible]
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The undersigned having [illegible] Day of [illegible] what would be the Annual [illegible] secure Rs. [illegible] he is aged 50,* or at his dea[illegible]

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ON
INDIAN LAND REV[illegible]
FOR PRINCIPLE AND [illegible]
POLICY.
[illegible]

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	12 pct.	990
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	All	10 do.	991
Bank of Madras	30,000	500	All	14 do.	900
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	20,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai	80,000	$125	All	...	465
National Bank	20,000	200	115	5 do.	185

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10 p.ct	215
[illegible] & Co. Ld.	700	150	150		185
[illegible] Co. Ld.	4,000	200	100	Rs. 14	141
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld.	685		185	Nil	56
Bombay Flour Mill Co.		60	0	8 p.c.	60
Bombay Ice Co. Ld.	750	800	800	10 p.c.	620
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300	100	100	Rs. 5	88
[illegible] (3rd issue)	1,000	2,500	185	Rs.	2,500
[illegible] Bonds	2,000	60	375	Rs.	370
[illegible] Dyeing Co.	...	...	...	p.c.	105
[illegible] Madon Ld.	1,000	500	...	...	15)
[illegible] Paper Mills	2,000	100	100	Rs.	5
[illegible] and Northern India Flour	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
[illegible] & Co. Ld.	1,800	200	200	...	180
Indian Guaranteed [illegible] As.	500	100	4)	...	40
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kurrachee Lighterage	12,000	25	25		5½
[illegible] & Co. Ld.	500	256	250	...	75
[illegible] & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	358
Napier Hotel Co.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Foundry	200	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Oriental Government Security Life As.	400	100	100	...	[illegible]
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Port Canning Co.	5,000	20	20	8 p.a.	2)
Royal Flour Mills	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	381
Phillips & Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs	99
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Telephone Co. Ld.	1,000	...	85	...	80
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	12,000	25	600	Rs. 5-8	12
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,205	600	100	Rs. 85	1,270
Western India Flour	1,500	100		Rs. 10	13)
M Mody & Co	600	1	125	Nil.	35
					38
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,2[illegible]	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,245	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	300	...	28)
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,77)	1,00)	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,0	Rs. 20	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	271	50	50	Rs. 2½	40)
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	50	50	Rs. 25	105
Bombay National Mfg. Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		60)
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	90	1,00	1,000	Rs. 3	675
[illegible] Manufacturing Co. Ld.	2,75	20	200	Rs. 0	14)
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	4,80	50	50	Rs. 55	910
[illegible] Bombay Mfg. Ld	7[illegible]	1,00	1,00	Rs.	995
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,00	70	70	Rs. 25	65)
Connaught Mills Ld.	84	0	50	Rs. 1	640
[illegible] S. & W. Ld.	1,30	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	49)
David Mills Co. Ld.	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	490
[illegible] Mills Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs.	90
[illegible] S. & W. Co.	1,415	50	50	Rs.	625
[illegible] Petit S. and Mfg. Co. Ld.	25	10	1,00	Rs. 25	510
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	70	150	150	Rs. 20	15)
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,0	1,00	—	..
Gujerat S. & W. Co.	42	2,000	1,00	...	8)
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co. Ld.	1,20	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	1,500	50	5)	..	625
[illegible] Mill Co.	700	575	5	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	715
Indian Mfg. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,0	Rs. 50	940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,30	60	5	Rs. 2	485
[illegible] Mfg. Co.	1,800	25	25	Rs. 1	300
James Greaves Mill	1,320	5	5)	Rs. 4	640
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co. Ld., Original	600	5)			10)
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	—	900	1,000	—	700
[illegible] S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1	Rs. 40	8[illegible]0
Khandesh S. & W.	50	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	59)
[illegible] Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 40	560
[illegible] Khimjee	1,000	00	1,0	Rs. 0	840
Leopold S. Bleaching	2,500	0	100	Rs. 5	155
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 10	1,95)
[illegible] S. & W.	650	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 25	525
[illegible] Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
[illegible] S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	110
[illegible] Goculdas S.	1,2[illegible]0	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,600
[illegible] Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135xd
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 3	650
[illegible] S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	..	250
[illegible] S. & W. Co.	6,720		625	Rs. 12½	60)
[illegible] of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
[illegible] Mills Co.	745	1,0	1,000	Rs. 50	1,09
Prince of Wales S.	2,180		125	...	1)
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
[illegible] Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,115
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,[illegible]
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,716	5	50	...	5)
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 6)	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W.	65	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	15
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	270
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	285
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	250
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,00	Rs. 25	375
Veerumgaum S. & Mfg.	800	600	50		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 30	500
Western India S.	1	1,[illegible]		Rs. 25	475
[illegible]ritani	1,000	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	550

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	80)
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guar'td 5 per cent	...	£ 16	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	40)
[illegible] Cawnpore P	0	20	20	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press	100	2	125	Rs. 20	127½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd.
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg	400	250	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,325
French Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	44)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
[illegible] Manuf. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	510
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	81½
New P. of W. Press	600	400	All	Rs. 40	340
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	609	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
[illegible] Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400	250			600

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

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a Mrs Greaney, Hyderabad
a Lieut W Copland, Deolali
a Capt R Maude, Deolali
Lieut E Danbeney, do
Mr W Patrouse, Berar
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a Dr and Mrs J Simms, Agra
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Lieut A B Congdon, 2nd R M F, Agra
Capt E Spearman, 2nd R M Fus, Agra
a Mr E M Pratt, CS, Alibag
a Lieut A F Montanaro, RA, Agra
a Mr C E Smith, London
Mr A Brown, London
Mr R T Coggan, Raigarh, C P
a Mr G Sutton, Jhansi
Major and Mrs H R Treeve, 1st Border Regt, Amritsar
a Mr and Mrs H Riley, England
a Mr G K Graves, Poona
Mr C Dutt, Calcutta
Mr and Mrs W Pearse, Naini Tal
Mr and Mrs J Finke, Nusseerabad
Lieut A L Harries, D G Khan
Mr N C Bose, Calcutta
Lieut D Bower, Nowgong
Lieut G Browne, Jhansi
Mr and Mrs Richmond, Tellicherry
Revd D Watters, Cardiff
Lieut E Peach, MSC Madras
Mrs Shirley Deakin, Jhelum
Mr J J Adler, Allahabad
Mr R F Frost, V S, Rangoon
Lieut and Mrs R Wapshare, Secunderabad
Miss F Hitch do
Mr J H Manley
Mr and Mrs Robinson, Delhi
Mr W P R Wickham, Mhow
Mr W Donkin, Raipur
Mrs E Rennick
Col Rennick, Commr of Berars, Berar
Mr F Place, Bombay
Dr and Mrs B Greyfoot, Bombay
Capt J R Wilbraham, Deolali
Mr A Yunkerstoff, Bombay
Mr F Lamb, IM, Bombay
Mr F Pickard, IM, do
Mr T Walker do
Mr A Conley do
Mr B Schnabel do
Mr W Barrett do
Mr D Rae, Ahmedabad
Mrs and Miss J Fleurie, Bombay
Mr J Austin, IM, Bombay
Lieut W S Jacob, BSC, Bombay
Mr W N Cresswell, Bombay
Mr H Blackwell, Bombay
Mr Blackwell, Jr. do
Lieut W Swettenham, Bombay
Mr J Heyn, Bombay
a Mr P Thompson, Bombay
Capt M Fletcher, s s Lycia, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J Mills, Bombay
Miss Hunter, Bombay
Mr J Dunsterville, Poona
Mr A G Hudson, Poona
Mr W M Simpson, Marmagoa
a Professor W Barnes, Agra
a Lieut D Maclaklan
a Mr W Cristenton, New York
a Mr E Brooks, New York
a Mr and Mrs F O Stephens, Panchgani
a Mr G Bake, Bombay

Residents left during the week marked (a).

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rate. Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	2	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	3
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	4	6
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	3
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	0
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each	0	2	0
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	3	3
Fore Ribs, each	0	2	6
Beef Salt, English per lb	0	10	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	0	0	2	3
Breast, large, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	2	0	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6		...	
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	2	6

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kid (Small)—			
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort	0	10	0
Fore „ „	0	8	6
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0	6	0
Pork Fresh and Salt—			
Pork Fresh, per lb	0	4	0
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	8	0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	1	0	0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0	8	0
Poultry—			
Geese, each	3	8	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
„ Hens, each	3	0	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	4	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	0
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	22	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	5	0	0
„ per maund	0	3	0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	0	0
„ „ per maund	0	3	0
Aine, per candy	5	0	0
„ per maund	0	3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	0	0
„ „ „ per maund	0	2	3
Kurmell, per candy	3	4	0
„ per maund	0	2	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
„ per maund	0	4	0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1	2	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0
„ Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
„ common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	14	0
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	3
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
„ Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree „ per maund	2	4	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Oil—			
Coconut, 1st sort, per maund	4	0	0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3	12	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5	0	0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	4	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	5	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	5	0
Kerosine Oil, common, per tin	2	2	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	9	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	9
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	9
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	9
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	4	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	2	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	12	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	7	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	5	8	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	4	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	8	0
Do. (old) do.	2	2	0
Oats, per phurra	2	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	2	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	6	0
Maize, per phurra	2	6	0
Moong, per phurra	5	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	6	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	4	0
Peas, per phurra	4	0	0
Toor, per phurra	3	8	0
„ Dall, 1st sort	5	10	0
„ „ 2nd sort	4	0	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	4	4	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	2	4	0
Kong, per phurra	3	0	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Poona or Surat, large, per maund	2	0	0
Onions, per seer	0	0	5
Carrots, per seer	0	0	4
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Beet, small	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	3
French Beans, per seer	0	1	3
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	7	0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0	0	4
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	4	6
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	4	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	8	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	3
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
„ small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	11
Salt, 2nd sort	0	0	9

A GENTLEMAN of Stirling is in possession of a curious relic of the rebellion of 1745. It is a lady's fan, the frame of which is made of rosewood. The fan consists of what appears to be a print of a woodcut, hand-coloured, and representing two scenes. In the principal one Edinburgh Castle forms the background, and in front is a party of four ladies guarded by soldiers, and to the left of them three gentlemen in the military uniform of the period. One of the officers wears his hat, while his subordinates are bareheaded except for their powdered wigs. To the right of the picture is a view of another castle, in front of which are seen a number of armed Highlanders running off. The explanation of the picture is given in a copperplate inscription on the back of the fan, and is as follows:—"Our most noble Duke having sent word to the Dutchess-Dowager of Perth to write to her son to release some Gentlemen which they carried as Hostages out of England, or else he would seize on ye Drummond's Estate, whereas he could git no answer, thought proper to carry the Dutchess of Perth, and my Lady Strathern, and Jeny Cammaron, the Pretender's Mistress, to Edinburgh Castle. And the Flight of the Rebels from Sterling Castle." The fan formerly belonged to an old lady living in Essex, to whom it was given by her mother.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the [illegible] and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London England

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth National Congress.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Suprise Party, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink.

The following vessel arrived on the 26th:—Woodcock (s), from Hodeida. Yesterday.—Knight Templar (s), from North Shields; Bisagno (s), China; Gwalior (s), China; Pemba (s), Persian Gulf.
The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Patna (s), for Coast and Calcutta; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London, &c.; Henry Bolckow (s), Port Natal; King Arthur (s), Aden, Massowa, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow and the s. s. King Arthur left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bisagno and the s. s. Knight Errant entered the dock yesterday.

A MISSING BOY.—Bhimjee Bhanjee, residing at Stone Bunder, reports that his brother, aged 11 years, named Goculdas, has been missing since noon of Thursday last.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th December 1889, was 109,162 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,487.

THE FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AT THE RINK.—The fancy dress and national burlesque costume carnival, which was to be held on the 10th January, 1890, has been postponed to a future date, which will be announced within a week.

ADDRESSES.—There will be religious addresses delivered at the Framji Cawasji Hall on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The speakers are to be members of the National Congress, viz., Kali Charan Banerji, M.A., LL.B., of Calcutta; Rev. Ramchandra Bose, M. A., of Lucknow; and Rev. R. A. Hume, M.A., of Ahmednagar.

LOST.—Sunkur Syhe, a delegate to the National Congress, residing at Love Lane, reports the loss of a leather purse, containing Rs. 9 in cash, a hoondi for Rs. 10), and two railway return tickets to Jhansi. He dropped the purse on Parel Road after leaving the Congress camp on Thursday.

ARREST OF A RUNAWAY GAMBLER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector George charged a Hindoo shopkeeper at Khoja Street, named Goa Bhimjee, before Mr. Ryan, with being found gaming in a public place at the Null Bazaar on the afternoon of the 19th instant with cards and money. The accused on that occasion managed to escape from the custody of the police and was subsequently arrested. Goa Bhimjee, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted, and fined Rs. 25.

PORTUGUESE CHURCH AT BASSEIN.—The parishioners who had closed the church owing to the dissatisfaction created in the parish by the Goanese priest in charge, have succeeded in their demand for the removal of the priest, as the Bishop of Damaun, who is now on his episcopal visit to the Churches at Bassein, has, upon personal enquiries, been satisfied of the justice of the complaint, and appointed another priest as Vicar to the Church at Papri, thus putting an end to a long prevailing dispute in the parish.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of girl, named Dugdee, aged 3 years. On the 8th instant while deceased was playing on the road side in front of her house, at Argyle Road she was accidentally knocked down by a cart laden with stones. One of the wheels passing over her right leg fractured it. She died from its effects on Thursday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

BREACH OF THE OPIUM ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee, Inspector of Customs, Opium Department, charged Ebrahim Vaidina, a Mahomedan, Mordicai Rabbi, a Jew; and Hassan Fakeer Mahomed, another Mahomedan—No. 1 with having in his possession twenty-six tolas of opium, and the second accused with having in his possession sixteen tolas of opium and three tolas of preparation of opium, in contravention of section 9 of the Opium Act No. 1 of 1878; and the third accused with transporting one pound and 1½ tolas of opium in contravention of section 9 clause (d) of the Opium Act No. 1 of 1878. The three accused, on admitting the truth of the instance, were convicted. Ebrahim Vaidina was fined Rs. 25, and the other two were fined Rs. 10 each.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a noted character, named Oosman Meahjee, against whom there appeared a register of fourteen previous convictions, was charged by Inspector Wilson before Mr. Ryan, with stealing a metal watch and chain valued to Rs. 30, the property of Joaquim DaCosta while at a house of ill-fame in Funneswady on Thursday night last. The accused, after stealing the watch from the pocket of DaCosta, went and concealed it under a staircase, which was observed by one of the inmates of the house. Accused was arrested, and handed over to the police. Oosman Meahjee, in his defence, stated that he was under the influence of liquor, and did not know what he was doing at the time. He was convicted, and, on admitting his several previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT PAREL.—The amateur performance on Monday evening at Parel was a great success, and the amateurs are to be congratulated on the able manner in which they acquitted themselves in the drama, "Time Tries All." Mrs. Hart deserves the greatest praise; her performance was perfect. Mr. Colville, as the Hon. Augustus Jason, always yawning, was loudly applauded, and Mrs. Kenworthy, as Fanny Fact, played very well indeed, especially as this was her first attempt. The other characters by Messrs. Hart, Sawyers, Scott, Little, and Johnson were well represented. In the comic drama, "A Desperate Game," Miss Kelly as Mrs. Somerton played well, the other characters being also well played by Messrs. Scott, Hart, Johnson, and Colville. At the conclusion the amateurs were loudly applauded. The room was then cleared, and dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning. Another treat is in store, and will probably take place early in February.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—In our advertisement columns Mr. Hudson announces the last seven nights of his stay in Bombay. The secret of his success lies in the constant change of programmes placed before his audience. To-night there will be another complete change, which bids fair to be the most attractive one yet presented. Miss Baber, the favourite vocalist, will sing the well-known Scena and Aria from "Der Freyschutz." Miss May Habgood will play her great solo "Abergeldie" on Scotch airs. Mr. Hudson will amuse his audience with his specialty "The old man's not what he used to be," and all the members of this varied company will give new songs, dances, jokes, &c. There will also be exhibited "The Mysterious Cabinet," from Maskebyne and Cook's, London, in which a wonderful performing monkey goes through some extraordinary evolutions. As the Surprise Party's season here will soon terminate, they should draw crowded houses during the forthcoming week.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 23rd instant:—

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent No. 718, dated 25th April last, drawing attention to the nuisance caused at the docks by the dust blowing from the wharfs and roads, especially from 1 to 4 or 5 p.m., and suggesting that the Municipality be moved to commence watering earlier in the afternoon than they do now to water more copiously, and to remove the accumulations of dry dust, which are swept into the gutters.

He also suggests that the Engineer be instructed to begin the watering of the wharves at 2 p.m. instead of 3, and that watering should be done thrice a day.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 7th May, intimating that from the 1st May the dock wharves were being watered thrice a day at 6-30 a.m., 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 8,434, dated 16th August, expressing his willingness to met the wishes of the Trustees, but pointing out the difficulties in the ways, the chief of which is the want of water. He suggests that the Trustees should allow the Municipality to use the Trustees' wells, or grant free sites for them to put up storage tanks.

Read report by the Acting Engineer, dated 27th August, stating that salt water is used for watering the dock wharves: that for watering roads outside the dock well water is used; and that it would not do to allow the Municipal people to use the same wells: but that the Municipality might be allowed to sink a new well, or to put up storage tanks.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 14,834, dated 11th instant, forwarding plan showing three sites marked A, B, and C, where he proposes to put up water tanks, each site to measure 20' or 30.'

Read reports by the Engineer and Traffic Manager stating that there is no objection to the sites proposed being used for that purpose.

Resolution.—A reply should be given that site B is on land leased for a long term to Akbar and Co., and that with regard to sites marked A and C, each 20'×30' water tanks may be placed on them free of charge, subject to removal, at any time on a month's notice.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of town duty collected for the Municipality during November last. It amounts to Rs. 95,737-9-7 against Rs. 77,300-1-6, in November 1888.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P and O Co's s s Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain G W Atkinson, sailed yesterday for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with Europe mails, and the following passengers:—

For London—Mr T Owen.
For Brindisi—Mr H Thompson.

DURING the year ending October 31, there were no fewer than 439 suicides in the Austro-Hungarian army, of which number twenty-three were officers, and the remainder non-commissioned officers and privates.

TO REGIMENTS & SHIPS.—Edward's Desiccated Soup, very portable and extremely good. A six-ounce tin makes three pints of delicious healthy soup. Special terms for quantities. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EURASIANS AS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent issue of your journal you published an article in which you criticise the idea of Eurasians being enrolled to supplement the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, which is at present composed entirely of Europeans. With all respect to yourself and our worthy Major Roughton and his battery (of which I have the honour of being a member), I beg to offer a few remarks on this subject, which is one of great importance as it concerns a large portion of the community—a community that has special claims upon the Government of this country, inasmuch as they are the descendants of its conquerors, and should not, therefore, be cast aside as useless without a fair trial. The incapacity of Eurasians to form an artillery corps, on the score of physique, is the key-note of the whole argument, for it is said: "The subject has in the interval been very fully discussed in the corps, who have had every opportunity of showing what they think of this particular method of recruiting the Volunteer [Artillery ?] force in Bombay." And again: "It is known that the existence of the corps as at present constituted would be imperilled if any change were made that was calculated to impair its physical efficiency."

Well, if saying so is proving it, I should be satisfied; but unfortunately I am not. In the first instance may not the corps be biassed against the Eurasian community? How is it known that Eurasians are incapable of working heavy guns; were they ever put to the test? and if not, is it fair to condemn without a trial? Can the truth be arrived at in this arbitrary manner? It is said that Eurasians, descendants of Englishmen chiefly, cannot work heavy guns satisfactorily? Am I to believe that out of the whole community not one hundred men are to be found strong enough in *physique* to work a battery with satisfaction? To me the whole argument seems absurd. The second quotation makes matters worse if that were possible. I refer to the battery being "imperilled," &c. Of course, if its strength were weakened, it would be imperilled, but this is going ahead rather fast; it is first necessary to prove that the battery would be "imperilled" if Eurasians were admitted, and this, I submit, has not been done. We have only the *ipse dixit* of the military authorities for it. When many of these gentlemen arrive in this country they know nothing of the community and never take the trouble to enquire; therefore their opinion is worthless.

The only way to settle this question would be for the Eurasians to challenge the pick of the battery to a tug-of-war. The result, if successful, would deal a heavy blow to the threadbare "physique" argument. I do not particularly wish that Eurasians should be admitted into Major Roughton's battery, since it was organized expressly for Europeans, but another battery could be formed composed of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians; this would cause a certain amount of emulation between the rival batteries for pre-eminence, and would have a healthy effect. The community would be satisfied; the port made more secure, and the Government benefited. As the question is one of vast importance, and may materially affect the welfare of the community in the future, it is to be hoped that they may now come forward and demonstrate their physical ability by meeting the pick of the Artillery Battery in a tug-of-war. The battery is not all-powerful as it was. I believe it was defeated two years ago by the Rifle Corps in a similar way, and may be defeated again. I feel confident that if the Eurasians can show themselves competent Government will not place them in the background and the military authorities will no longer overlook their merits. If they are willing to try, I shall be happy to act as their captain, and obtain for them a fair trial—Yours, &c.

C. A. CUTTRISS.

53, Medows Street, Dec. 27.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

STEWARDS.—Capt. Tufnell, P. Benn, Esq., W. A-Bankier, Esq., Col. Merriman, T. Filgate, Esq., H. C Burder, Esq., L. B. Ker, Esq., G. K. Remington, Esq. and Col. Wise.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, 29th JANUARY 1890.

1ST RACE.—The Bedouin Stakes—(Open). Rs. 199. For Arab galloways, 13-3 and under, landed since 1st September 1889. W. A. I. raise 21 lbs. ½ mile.

2ND RACE.—The Worlee Stakes—Rs. 300. For Arab horses, the *bona fide* property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana that have never won. Rs. 49. Catch weights over 11 stone. ¾ mile.

3RD RACE.—The Polo Cup.—Rs. 199. For all *bona fide* polo ponies that have never won Rs. 49. Certificates from Polo Secretaries to accompany entries, 13-3 to carry 11 stone. W. I. 3 furlongs.

4TH RACE.—The Byculla Cup.—Rs. 400. For maiden galloways 13-3 and under, W. A. I. raised 28 lbs. Penalties, winners of Rs. 99, once 7lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 14 lbs. C. B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Ponies landed after 1st September 1889, allowed 7 lbs. ¾ mile.

5TH RACE.—The Ladies Bracelet.—Rs. 100. For all galloways, 14 hands and under, that have never won a race of any description. Ladies nomination; stakes to the owner. Catch weights over 11 stones. ½ mile.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1890.

1ST RACE.—The Maiden Stakes.—(Open). Rs. 199. For maiden Arabs landed since 1st September 1889. W. A. raised 21 lbs. ¾ mile.

2ND RACE.—The Gymkhana Pony Stakes—Rs. 300. For galloways, 13-3 and under, the *bona fide* property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana, that have never won Rs. 49, prior to 1st January 1890, 13-3 to carry 11 stone. W. I. A. winner after that date 4 lbs. extra. ½ mile.

3RD RACE.— Mahaluxmi Stakes—(Open). Rs. 400. For Arabs. W. A. raised 28 lbs.; allowances—maiden 7 lbs., of the day 12 lbs., galloways 7 lbs., horses landed after 1st September 7 lbs. Penalties, winners of Rs. 500, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. winner claimable for Rs. 1,200. A starting sweep of Rs. 30. 1 mile.

4TH RACE.—Pony Selling Race.—Rs. 199. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 500 to carry 11 stone, 4 lbs. allowed or added for every Rs. 50 under or above that price. 7 furlongs.

5TH RACE.—Arab Selling Race.—(Open). Rs. 199. For Arabs those entered to be sold for Rs. 800, to carry 11 stone, 4 lbs. allowed or added for every Rs. 50 under or above that price. ¾ mile.

1. W. I. T. C. Rules.
2. Races to take place on the Flats Race Course.
3. In all races except those marked open, horses and ponies to be the *bona fide* property of members of recognised clubs. In open races, entrance fees to accompany entries.
4. Subscribers of Rs. 10 will receive tickets to the Grand Stand and enclosure. Owners running a horse or pony must subscribe Rs. 10 to the fund.
5. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of altering the terms of this prospectus, of raising or lowering the scale of weights in any race, or altering the dates, and the order of races, should circumstances render it advisable.
6. First entries, Rs. 10, 9 p.m., Saturday, November 30th. Second entries, Rs. 15, 9 p.m., Tuesday December 31st.
7. G. R.'s only, except in open races, or if the weights are under 9 stone 7lbs. Colours to be worn.
8. Declarations to start starting penalties and allowances must reach the Honorary Secretary in writing before 1 p.m., on Monday, 27th January, and Thursday, the 30th January 1890, with names and colours of riders and the weights to be carried. Any one wearing colours other than those declared will pay a fine of one gold mohur to the Fund.
9. Unless three horses start in *bona fide* separate interests, the added money, and unless five, half the money will be withheld.
10. All galloways and ponies must be measured at the Race Course on the morning of Friday, 24th January, at 7 o'clock. W. I. T. C. and C. T. C., and Bombay Gymkhana Polo certificates only will be accepted. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. throughout the meeting except where otherwise provided for.
11. All objections must be made in writing to the Stewards, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30, which will be forfeited if in the opinion of the Stewards the objection is frivolous.
12. The decision of the Stewards to be final as regards matters of fact.
13. All objections, except as regards the running of a race, to be made to the Honorary Secretary in writing before the ordinaries, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on the day before the Races.
14. Half entries to go to the fund and half to the second horse.
15. Settling day, 3rd February 1890.
16. 5 per cent. of lotteries and *pari mutuel* to go to the Fund.
17. All letters to be addressed and entries made to

J. F. N. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE name of Colonel W. H. Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps, has been placed on the list of Major Generals, on the Indian gradation list.

SURGEON R. F. ADAMS, M.B., has been brought on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay command from the 17th inst.

COLONEL C. COWIE, officiating Inspector-General of Ordnance, and Deputy Surgeon-General W. E. Cates, have proceeded to Aden on inspection duty.

THE following Royal Engineer officers are under orders for duty in India:—Lieutenants Hunter and Weston, and Second Lieutenants Home and Leslie.

THE following officers come out as probationers for the Staff Corps:—Second-Lieutenants Trotter and Cooper, 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, and Walker, 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.

A PROPOSAL has been made by the Commander-in-Chief to place the non-commissioned officers appointed permanently to the schools of musketry in this country, on the same footing as regards pay, clothing and pension, as the sergeant-majors of hill depots.

THE following postings are made:—To 1st Battalion Major Anstruther, Manchester Regiment, and Lieutenant Smith, Shropshire Light Infantry. To 2nd Battalion: Captains Buchanan and Riddell, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Captain Vizard, Manchester Regiment. To 3rd Battalion: Major Fergusson, Rifle Brigade.

THE following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—To be Colonels in the army:—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Phillipson Mainwaring, Bengal General List, Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel William Hopkinson, Bengal General List, Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Reddie Bechar, Bengal General List, Cavalry. Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Major:—Captain Edward Archibald Young. To be Captain:—Lieutenant James Gibbon Turner.

"PHOSPHO," a most agreeable beverage and valuable nutritive stimulant. Rs. 3-4 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

IN DISPRAISE OF ELOQUENCE.

THE *Indian Mirror* greets the Congress with an article headed "Will Oratory Save India?" It remarks:—

Speech and froth carry more weight and price than sense and substance. Intelligent students care more for words than solid meaning. Is it the education imparted by the Calcutta University which favours such superficiality? We are afraid this is the fact. All those gentlemen who have the management of education in this country assure us that young men never go in for thoroughness in any subject; they are delighted with the surface of things. Deep knowledge is what they never possess, and hence their fondness for show and their aversion to substance. If this be a fact, what serious matters of reflection are suggested by the last Town Hall meeting. The National Congress is about to meet at Bombay! Fortunately we shall not have to deal with school-boys there. Grown-up men, settled in life, will take part in its deliberations. Still we have heard complaints about the nature of the speeches usually delivered on such occasions. It is said that the Bengal speeches are more rhetorical than anything else; and if that be true, then it is easy to see that the Congress may be thrown into a muddle any day by a speech from the lips of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji. This is exactly what we have to fear. Popular systems have their advocates, and we have never depreciated their worth. What is called local self-government is the immediate want of India. But we have no faith in an assembly that allows itself to be carried away by a speech. If a speaker be received with impatience, because he has the misfortune to talk solid sense for half an hour, and if another be cheered and applauded because he goes on talking nothing for two hours, we should fear any amount of mischief from such an assembly as that. Now let us suppose that at one of the approaching sittings of the Congress a fiery orator proposes an amendment like that with which we are now familiar, and all the elderly, thoughtful people oppose that. For aught we know the people that like oratory will vote solid for the amendment, and the congress will come to pieces the next day. Among all the good results of the Congress let us hope to count at least one, namely, that it will teach our people to appreciate thoughtfulness. Let not the members applaud a single sentence which does not contain a truth. Let mere speakers be put down, and those that speak wisdom and truth be received with applause. Encourage thoughtfulness by all means. Mere oratory will not save India. It may be a charming crown to wear when there are other ornaments to adorn the wearer, such as sense, worth, moderation, and justice. Along with other virtues oratory is a power for good; but where there is mere shallowness to play with, it becomes a positive source of mischief. India has worshipped orators from the days of George Thompson and Ram Gopal Ghose; and yet where, except in cases in which solid worth, sterling devotion and unmistakable usefulness allied themselves with the gift of speech, has she been able to profit by the words of orators? In politics the power of speech may lead to far worse results. We say, therefore, mere oratory will not save India.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SHERIFF ELECT.

"NATIVE OPINION" says:—We learn that Lord Reay has appointed Mr. John Marshall, Sheriff of Bombay in succession to Mr. Javerilal. Mr. Marshall occupies a certain, well-defined position in the Bombay community, and as secretary to the Chamber of Commerce has done much good service to that body fully to deserve the honour conferred on him. The well-chalked-out course the local Government follows in respect to the appointment to the Shrievalty is quite praiseworthy, and reflects great credit upon the local Government for laying down a plan which, while it secures the services of competent men, leaves no ground for sectional or class irritation.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—Mr. John Marshall is to be congratulated on his nomination to be Sheriff of Bombay for 1890. As Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, he has done much good work quietly. We hope Mr. Marshall will not feel the lighter in his purse for this elevation on the civic ladder. So long as the opening of new mills and ventures is in full swing the Sheriff of Bombay need not fear. And if new ventures are sometimes followed by bankruptcy, why, so much the better for his Worship.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE *Gujerat Darpan* says:—The appointment of R. B. Nulkar in place of the Hon. Mr. Telang, resigned, in the Legislative Council, will meet with approval everywhere. Mr. Nulkar was the President of the Poonah Sarvajanic Sabha, and as such he did very valuable service. He was appointed on the Public Service Commission by the Government of Lord Dufferin to represent this Presidency, and there he acquitted himself well. Such a gentleman on the Legislative Council of Lord Reay promises to be of service to the popular cause. We hope, he will follow in the footsteps of Mr. Telang. We congratulate Poonah and its distinguished citizen on the appointment.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—Lord Reay's appointments have been uniformly satisfactory, so much so that even if we had representative institutions in this presidency, we do not think popular choice would have fallen on abler men. Mr. Nulkar has distinguished himself in various capacities by his judicial temperament and by the firmness, independence, and integrity of his character. His services on the Civil Service and the Forest Commissions are well known. His experience and knowledge of Western India is as ripe as it is varied, and will be of immense value to Government as well as to the people, in the discussion of legislative measures in the local Council. He is a man of few words, but of mature and sound judgment.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Mr. Nulkar's appointment to the Council, in succession to Mr. Telang, translated to the Bench, is more welcome than perhaps we had a right to expect. There is a good deal in common between the two men that must conduce to the advancement of the common weal. And if one party says he has more tact and technical knowledge—which, of course, he does not say—we may undertake to say for the other party that he can boast of more decision and of experience spread over a generation and a half, of various districts and departments. We hope the two will compare notes occasionally in the cool shades of Lanowli.

PARSEES AND THE CONGRESS.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—The great bulk of the Parsis regard with disapproval some of the demands of the Congress and some of the methods by which it is sought to enforce them. They know that even a limited Home rule for India, which, according to the logical significance of the principles espoused by our patriots, must be deemed to be their ultimate goal, would result in seriously weakening the authority of the British rule, and taking away, to that extent, from its merit and efficacy. They feel that a diversity of races and interests would render their harmonious and equitable adjustment, under any form of representative government, an impossible task, and that representative government, so far from ushering in a golden era of universal brotherhood among the peoples of India, would create disunion and disaffection.

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Captain A. D. Fanshaw, will sail to-day for England with 58 officers, 18 ladies, 11 children, 1,164 troops, 49 women, and 129 children, including the strength of 4th Rifle Brigade, which arrived from Burma, in Indian Marine Steamer, Clive. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Col and Mrs J E Wetherall, R Innis Fus
Col A Peel, 7th Hussars
Brig-Surg and Mrs A F Preston, and daughter, Bo Med Staff
Lieut-Col G E Boyle, 4th Rifle Brigade
Lieut-Col H F Smyth, Bo R A.
Bt. Lt-Col, F Howard, 4th Rifle Brigade
Major A W Simpson, Rl Irish
Major R J Heber Percy, 4th Rifle Brigade
Bt-Major and Mrs C R Orde, 4th Rifle Brigade
Surg-Maj J E V Foss, Bo Med Staff
Vety-Surg G Durrant, Ms, A V D
Captain R J Maude, Beng Rifle Brigade
Surg and Mrs R R H Moore, Bo Med Staff
Surg G Nelis, Beng Med Staff
Captain A D D Kelly, Beng Border
Captain and Mrs B Grant, and child, 8th Hussars
Captain C F E Metcalfe, 4th Rifle Brigade
Captain G A Trevor, Rl Sussex
Captain C H Hayes, Beng S Corps
Captain R J Wilbraham, Ms, D of Corn L I
Capt H L Pennell, 1st Drn Gds
Capt H D T Phillips, Beng R A
Capt W S Carey, Warwick
Capt B H Randolph, Worcester
Lieut H I W Hamilton, Rl West Surrey
Lieut P B Vaughan, Bl S Corps
Lieut W L Rooke, Bl Wiltshire
Lieut N E O Congdon, Rl Muns Fusls
Qr-Mr and Mrs A Hone and 3 children, 4th Rifle Brigade
Lieut V A Couper, 4th Rifle Brigade
Lieut and Adjt and Mrs H V King Salter and child, 4th Rifle Brigade
Lieut Hon'ble C G Fortescue, 4th Rifle Brigade
Lieut R J Strachey, 4th Rifle Brigade
Lieut H C Petre, 4th Rifle Brigade
Lieut W T Eccles, 4th Rifle Brigade
Lieut W S Copland, Leicester
Lieut K J Mackenzie, 4th Rifle Brigade
Lieut C E Spearman, Rl Muns Fusl
Lieut E Peach, Ms, Staff Corps
Lieut C J Stanton, Rl Fusls
Lieut and Mrs Presgrave and child, Norfolk Regt
Lieut E A Danbeny, East Lanc Regt
Lieut S H Powell, Bo R E
Lieut F P M Morgan Wilson, Bl 17 Lancers
Lieut H G Majendie, 4th Rifle Brigade
Lieut J Kendall, Ms, Staff Corps
Lieut C A H Brett, Suffolk
Lieut C E Rodolyffe, 4th Rifle Brigade.
Lieut D M Bower, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut O W Carey, Ben Staff Corps
Lieut L F Green Wilkinson, Beng 1st Bdg
Lieut F B Pearse, West York
Lieut G H S Browne, Suffolk
Lieut G K Swettenham, Rl W Fusls
Lieut W R Wood, Rl W Fusls
Lieut T R H C Johnstone, Hampshire
2nd Lieut A B Baker, Rl Surrey
Wife of late Major E F J Rinnick and 3 children, Beng S C
Wife of Surg-Maj Deakin, Beng M S
Wife of Lieut H A Moore, S Wales Borderers
Wife of Lieut Reed, M Staff Corps
Wife of Lieut R Wapshare, sister and child, Bo Staff Corps
Wife of Captain Boddam, Bl, Rl W Surrey
Wife of Capt Fagcett and child, Beng 5th Lancers.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in our Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·187	+ ·043	+ ·050	Calm	1	54·6	77·5	47·7	+1·0	90	...	...	0·02	—0·76a
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	30·147	— ·004	— ·001	Calm	...	45·6	77·4	41·1	+0·9	74	3	...	...	...b
Karachi	30·138	+ ·008	— ·001	E N E	7	54·0	85·6	54·0	+0·1	54	...	...	0·03	+0·03c
Ajmere	30·232	+ ·018	+ ·039	Calm	1	42·6	76·7	40·9	—4·3	83	...	...	...	—0·14c
Deesa	30·132	+ ·027	+ ·023	E	9	58·7	91·3	51·9	—0·8	33	...	...	...	—0·11c
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·009	+ ·032	+ ·057	Calm	1	59·2	79·7	44·9	—4·4	59	...	...	...	—0·22c
Indore	30·204	+ ·046	+ ·060	N E	1	55·9	79·1	45·7	—5·3	55	...	...	...	—0·60c
Saugor	30·156	...	— ·005	N	2	57·2	76·3	49·9	—1·8	63	...	...	...	—1·49c
Jubbulpore	30·211	+ ·038	+ ·031	Calm	2	50·5	76·4	41·9	—4·2	77	...	...	...	—0·00c
Hoshangabad	30·195	+ ·024	+ ·023	N E	5	50·9	79·3	49·8	—1·9	73	...	...	...	—1·22c
Khandva	30·185	+ 0·43	+ ·049	Calm	3	51·8	83·2	45·5	—5·7	56	...	...	...	—0·96c
Raipur	30·113	+ ·078	— ·004	N N E	6	62·7	83·5	57·3	+4·5	58	2	...	0·01	—1·01b
Nagpur	30·129	+ ·041	+ ·004	N	5	63·1	83·7	55·3	+1·7	46	...	...	...	—1·41c
Amraoti	30·129	+ ·058	+ 0·12	E N E	8	65·3	85·1	59·8	+4·7	33	1	...	...	—1·50c
Akola	30·139	+ ·036	+ ·009	Calm	2	57·9	84·0	48·1	—3·4	57	...	...	...	—1·94
Surat	30·085	+ ·027	+ 0·17	N E	L	55·9	90·6	51·1	—6·2	65	...	...	...	—0·18c
Malegaon	30·165	+ 0·27	+ 0·20	N W	4	56·4	83·9	45·5	—6·3	54	...	...	...	—1·14c
Bombay	30·023	— ·004	— ·028	E N E	12	71·5	84·8	69·9	+0·7	66	...	...	...	—0·71c
Poona	30·145	— ·004	+ 0·15	Calm	6	59·7	87·0	50·5	—3·6	48	...	...	...	—1·56c
Sholapur	30·073	— ·001	— ·013	E S E	6	72·7	88·2	63·6	+7·0	54	6	...	...	—1·86b
Ratnagiri	30·001	+ ·013	— ·014	N N E	4	82·8	92·9	65·4	—1·5	42	...	...	...	—0·59c
Belgaum	30·013	+ ·004	— ·022	E N E	3	71·8	84·3	62·9	+5·5	63	1	...	0·34	—1·50c
Goa	29·983	— ·018	...	N E	1	74·0	81·0	70·0	...	95	...	...	0·09	...c
Karwar	29·963	— ·013	— ·154	N E	3	72·5	84·2	67·4	+1·3	89	...	...	...	—0·01c
Mangalore	29·986	+ ·005	— ·022	Calm	2	77·9	84·3	70·9	+ 1·4	78	...	...	0·34	—3·34
Calicut	29·982	+ ·009	— ·022	E N E	4	74·0	84·7	73·1	...	94	10	0·10	3·11	—4·10
Cochin	30·000	+ ·015	+ ·019	Calm	L	78·0	85·7	75·6	+3·5	82	10	...	7·32	—1·88
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	30·071	+ ·006	— ·033	E N E	7	70·5	87·7	68·8	+13·3	99	8	0·49	0·79	—1·30
Masulipatam	30·042	+ ·143	— ·032	N E	8	74·8	81·1	72·5	+7·4	96	8	0·20	2·57	—5·65d
Bellary	30·022	+ ·001	— ·043	E	6	73·0	88·5	69·9	+10·2	72	10	...	0·66	—1·64e
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	30·010	+ ·089	— ·052	S S E	16	74·3	81·3	70·7	+1·1	91	10	1·25	15·06	—8·27f
Coimbatore	30·007	+ ·016	— ·054	S W	3	71·0	89·7	68·3	+3·0	90	10	0·05	1·57	—4·01b
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	29·986	+ ·050	— ·030	S S W	5	78·4	88·1	74·8	+3·3	87	9	...	14·85	—15·24g
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column Wind rate per hour, L = Light, M, Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Foggy. *b* Fine weather with passing clouds. *c* Fine clear weather. *d* Threatening weather. *e* Dark gloomy weather. *f* Monsoon apparently breaking up. *g* Clouds low moving rapidly with scuds.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a few unimportant local falls, the barometer has risen all over the country. The rise has been generally moderate except on the Coromandel Coast, where it has been brisk to rapid. The barometric depression off the East Coast has filled up almost entirely, and ordinary weather conditions prevail over the greater part of the country. The barometer is high to-day in Rajputana, and low pressures obtain on the West Coast from Goa southwards as far as Negapatam. The barometer is slightly above the normal in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, and also locally at Surat, Malegaon and Cochin, but is below it in other districts. Wind directions in the Madras Presidency are south-westerly, south-easterly and north-easterly, and at Saugor, Nagpur and Malegaom they are generally northerly. Over the rest of the country, north-easterly winds are predominant. High winds have been blowing at Madras during the past 24 hours; but at other stations the wind force appears to have been from light to fresh. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity at Bombay was 16 miles an hour, 12 miles at Bellary, and 8 to 10 miles at Madras, Secunderabad, Belgaum, and Amraoti. The maximum temperature continues to be below the mean of the season on the Malabar Coast and locally at a few other stations, while in other parts of the country it is above the mean, the excess being great at most stations in the Madras Presidency and Gujerat and at Karachi. The highest maxima exceeding 90° were recorded at Ratnagiri (93°) and Surat and Deesa (91°). The nights are hotter than usual in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and also at Belgaum, Sholapur, Amraoti and Nagpur, but elsewhere they continue to be cool for the time of year. The lowest night temperatures were 42° at Jubalpore and 41° at Jacobabad and Ajmere. Humidity has risen at several stations, and skies are very cloudy in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and also at Sholapur and Jacobabad. Moderately heavy rain has fallen at Madras and light to moderate showers at Calicut, Coimbatore, Masulipatam and Secunderabad. The winds in the Madras Presidency are north-easterly and south-easterly at most stations, and these with the general abnormal increase of both day and night temperature and the increased cloud proportion are sure signs of more or less rain in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, and probably also on the Malabar Coast. In all other districts fine weather conditions prevail generally.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE 11th ordinary general meeting of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company (Limited) was held on the 4th December at the City Terminus Hotel. Major-General J. S. Trevor presided, and in moving the adoption of the report reminded them that at the meeting in June he expressed a hope that by this time their line would, with the exception of the part traversing the eastern ghats, be completed. That was so, but the ghats sections were still unfinished, and he did not like to make any more predictions about their completion. The locality was so unhealthy that all predictions got falsified, but he hoped the work would soon get finished, for until it was opened to traffic they would be under great disadvantages, having their line cut in two, and being deprived of all the benefits they hoped to obtain when they got into the delta of the Kristna river. On both the Southern Mahratta and Mysore Railways their position was better than it was in the corresponding half of 1888. Their gross as well as their net earnings had increased, and the accounts were on the whole generally satisfactory. The great bulk of their public goods trade, about three-quarters, was trade interchanged with other railways, notably the West of India Portuguese Railway, and this arose from their having no independent outlet to the sea, although their railway system was nearly as long as the systems of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula companies. This was a serious drawback to their prosperity. No remedy, however, could be provided except at enormous expense and Government were not likely to incur heavy outlay for the sake of the company. All they could do was to make the best of their position by cultivating harmonious relations with their neighbours, and getting them to join with the company in fixing through rates for goods on reasonable terms. This they had just done with the Great Indian Peninsula Company for goods to and from Bombay; and they were anxious to make some similar arrangement with the Madras company for goods to and from Madras. With the West of India-Portuguese Company their relations were most intimate. He then explained at some length the causes of the increase in the expenses, and said he did not see how it could have been prevented. The expenses, however, had not risen in the same proportion as their earnings. In the current halfyear their expenditure would be enhanced by their having to make up arrears in the replacement of sleepers, while on the other hand their receipts had fallen off. Their officers, however were hopeful that the company would still have a good traffic season in 1889-90. He trusted that their hopes would be realized, but he feared that the results of the working of the current half-year would be one of the worst on record. Government had told off a party of engineers to survey and estimate for the east coast railway, or the line in continuation of the company's system from Biswada through the Northern Circars and Orissa to join the Bengal and Nagpore Railway. It was uncertain whether the construction of the railway would be handed over to a new company, whether it would be built by the State, or whether it would be added to the Bengal-Nagpore or the company's system. Against them lay the fact that their line was metre-gauge. The idea in high Government circles in India was to discontinue metre-guage construction, with the intention eventually of again obtaining an uniform gauge throughout India by gradually changing the existing metre-gauge lines into broad. The men under whose auspices the first departure from the broad gauge was carried out overlooked all that had been previously done in making broad-gauge roads and the interests that had come into existance. The second departure now threatened, back from metre to broad, would be a repetition of the same mistake, with even less justification. He sincerely trusted that Viscount Cross and his advisers at home would, in deciding on questions of gauge, look at the matter from a practical standpoint, based on things as they were. The motion was seconded and adopted, and a resolution was afterwards passed authorising the directors to apply, as they might from time to time deem advisable, the whole or any part of the funds belonging to the proprietors on which the Secretary of State had no claim, and which did not form part of the reserve fund. A vote of thanks was then passed to the company's agent and staff in India, the chairman remarking that these gentlemen deserved especial support at the shareholders' hands, as the Government were, for some reason or other, "down on them" at present.

THANKS chiefly to the generosity of some philanthropic lady, who has given £3,000 for the purpose, the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, which has been working hard to provide female medical aid in Benares during the past two years by means of lady missionaries, has been enabled to set about the construction of a dispensary and hospital, and the foundation-stone was laid by Sir Auckland Colvin on Monday last, writes the *Pioneer*. Some idea of the need for the institution may be derived from the fact that in the period from November 1888 to August of this year, with only one fully qualified lady doctor and a lady nurse, 2,487 out-patients attended the temporary dispensary which has served up to the present, while 10 major and 72 minor operations were performed. A second fully qualified lady doctor is now on her way out, and with the additional aid thus afforded and the accommodation of the new hospital, medical work among the native women of the sacred city will be put on a greatly improved basis.

SIR SYDNEY WATERLOW, the munificent donor of London's newest park, is a noble specimen of the London apprentice. He is now 67 years of age, and, as he says in his letter to Lord Rosebery that he has worked for 53 years in the City, he must have been bound apprentice to Mr. Harrison, the Government printer, at 14. In his earlier days he had charge of the Cabinet printing press at the Foreign Office, and he also worked under Messrs. Galignani in Paris. But his father, Mr. James Waterlow, had [illegible] of a very successful business in London Wall, and at [illegible] years of age Sir Sydney joined his father and brother as a partner.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

IN his message [redacted] pressed his disap[redacted] in the rate of [redacted] points out that [redacted] contributed t[redacted] gold and silver [redacted] ditions, which [redacted] and of the contin[redacted] Safe legislation i[redacted] the equality of [redacted] Windom's plan f[redacted] silver bullion at [redacted] declares worthy of [illegible] consideration.

In his annual report the Secretary to the Treasury elaborately discusses the silver question and says the continued coinage of the silver dollar is the disturbing element in the otherwise excellent financial condition of the country and a positive hindrance to any international agreement, looking to the free coinage of both metals, at a fixed ratio. The mandatory purchase and coinage of silver have proved futile, either in restoring its value or staying the downward movement in price. The Treasury vainly tries to get silver dollars into circulation, and the Secretary thinks their further coinage and storage a waste of public money and a burden upon the Treasury. After describing the causes of silver depreciation he discusses the various solutions proposed saying that the continued coinage of silver dollars is unwise. He therefore coincides in the opinion of all his predecessors since 1878 of both parties, and intends to confine his silver purchases to the *minimum* amount required by law, opposing all forms of free coinage. The Secretary suggests, as a measure to remedy the difficulties, the issue of Treasury notes against deposit of silver bullion at the market price of silver at the time when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes, at the market price of silver, or in gold at Government option, or in silver dollars at the holder's option. He also proposes to repeal the compulsory feature of the present Coinage Act.

The Secretary thinks this proposition, which he explains at length, will provide the safest, surest, and most satisfactory solution of the silver problem as now presented to this country. He proposes, if it is regarded as desirable to submit a bill embodying all details for the action of Congress. Under this plan the United States mints would be opened for the free deposit of silver, its market value being paid in Treasury notes. These notes would be redeemable in the quantity of silver which could be purchased by the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes or in gold. These notes to be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public debts, and when received to be reissued; such notes to be counted as lawful portions of the National Bank's reserves. The Secretary should have the power to suspend silver deposits when necessary to protect the Government against combinations formed to make an arbitrary or fictitious price for silver. The Secretary considers that the continued use of silver in this country as money in some form is certain. Realizing that no measure can be presented to which objections cannot be made, he suggests this one with a view to promoting the joint use of silver and gold as money, with full confidence that it will secure all the advantages hoped for from any of the other plans proposed without increasing real or apprehended dangers.

The *Times*, in its money article, made the following comment on the President's Message:—

The references to the silver question made by President Harrison in his Message to the Congress of the United States are of a guarded character, as is fitting, but we think that they indicate in an unmistakable manner that the President is prepared to agree to measures which will give the silver party not, of course, all they demand, but quite as much as they really hope to obtain. We make no comment on the approval expressed of "Mr. Windom's plan for the issue of notes upon deposit of silver bullion at the market value," because the nature of the plan, which is not clearly intelligible as thus stated, will be fully explained to-morrow by its author. Whatever the words quoted mean, however, it is evident that they do not embody an "anti-silver" declaration. The President's avowed hostility to "any considerable increase in the rate of coining standard silver dollars" is, we think, merely a pronouncement against the free coinage of silver asked for by the extreme members of the silver party who lately met in convention at St. Louis. It is quite consistent with an intention to allow the coinage to be increased to 3,000,000 dols. or 4000,000 dols. per month. As regards the extent to which the silver party may reasonably expect to secure the assistance of Congress it is, perhaps, worth noting that the newly-elected Speaker is opposed, or, at any rate, has hitherto been opposed, to the increased use of silver. Possibly he may have received the support of some members of the silver party on general grounds, for only the extreme men would be likely to make views as to silver legislation the sole test of fitness in a candidate for so important a post as the Speakership. But if Mr. Reed is really a strong opponent of the increased coinage of silver, it is in his power, as Speaker, to place a majority of "anti-silver" men in every one of the standing committees, and thus put a serious obstacle in the way of a Bill for free coinage. The fear of his doing so may perhaps be expected to act as a wholesome check on the extreme men.

A HOME contemporary thus writes of Sir William Wedderburn:—"Sir William is one of the most popular of Anglo-Indians [illegible] among the natives of the dependency (Bombay). The natives of the Western Presidency [illegible] by him. [illegible] career has [illegible] for the [illegible] of Native India. [illegible] of his [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] in Bombay [illegible] annual Congress [illegible] delegates [illegible] had Sir [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—[illegible] Tonga Dawks ready [illegible] Apply to Borjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomad Dawk Supplier [illegible] to His Excellency the [illegible] Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by [illegible] & Co., Bombay Agents.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—A great display of our famous TEAS in fancy ornamental packets. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of Novelties of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—NOW OPEN at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest design. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

JUST OPENED.—Cash Boxes of Large Size, from 15 to 24, at Cheap Prices. Also Ladies' Parasols, Hand Bags, Plush Companions, Leather writing Desks. Also Toys and Dolls, at Cheapest Price.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, is the most airy and commodious Hotel, unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Terms moderate.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN ROSS, K. C. B., says:—"I have stayed at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar, and have found the rooms most comfortable and clean. I have had Every Reason to be satisfied with all the arrangements of the Hotel."

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a MATRICULATED LADY TEACHER, to take charge of the Fourth standard class of the Parsi Girls' High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

INDENT CLERK WANTED—An experienced Clerk with a thorough knowledge of Bombay Indent work and General Agency business.—Apply stating past experience and terms required to "X. Y. Z." care of this Paper.

CARDS! CARDS!! Numberless Varieties of New Year's Cards. 4 Ans. discount on one Rupee purchase.—Apply Sharp, WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction, TO-DAY, at 1-30 p.m., a pair of strong powerful black Waler Cobs, also a flea-bitten Arab pony, will make a good polo pony.

FOR SALE.—At D. N. Vakeel's Stable, Gowalia Tank, fast trotting black Pegu Pony, Victoria (with removable coach box) and harness, turn out for Rs. 600.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1,2 and 3 at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well matured Java tobacco, and all lovers of Java cigars should give them a trial. DANTRA and Co. 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P." care of this office.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana, Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC 1890 now ready. Price 8 annas; post paid 10 annas. The Tract and Book Society.

SKATING RINK CARNIVAL.—Fancy Dresses can be had on hire from Mrs. Norville, [illegible] Agent care of Soundy and Co. Ld.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—[illegible] & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES HAVE THE NAME UPON THEM. BEWARE OF FRAUD. 7, Church Gate Street, 7, Church Gate Street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—A large Art Collection now ready, suited for 'Xmas and New Year Presents.—WONDERLAND, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage 4 annas.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country Residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine street, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

A well FITTED STEAM LAUNCH on HIRE. Suitable for Pic Nics, &c., at moderate fare. Apply to NANABHOY BOMANSHAW MARSHALL, at Moodee Bazaar, Mandvee.

PEDOMETERS to measure within a yard the distance you walk daily. In a neat silver crystal case at Rs. 35, 40 and 45 at MARCKS and Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the [illegible] Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA canes with handsomely carved SILVER MOUNTINGS. Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.—JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 27, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance, postage extra.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green box, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the box.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

FIFTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a SPECIAL ASSEMBLAGE of the Members of the Congress on SATURDAY AFTERNOON Commencing at 6-30, when Mr. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, M.P., will RECEIVE ADDRESSES from all parts of India.

Visitors and Delegates are requested to be in their places by 6 p.m.

DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA,
For Secretaries, Reception Committee.

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

NOTICE.

NOW OPEN

NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOEL, is now OPEN and READY and has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.

On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or picnic parties, or riding or driving excursions.

The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to

"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHADEV SHET STREET, OLD SONAPORE ROAD.

On FRIDAY, 10th January, 1890, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Bai Saraswatibai, wife of Sakharam Narayen Nerurkur, by virtue of a power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated 27th June, 1887, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Nanabhoi Sadasive, Balcrishna Sadasive, Bhagvantrao Nanabhoy, and Ganpatrao Balcrishna, the following:—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Mahadev Shet Street, old Senapore Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the collector of assessment under No. 18, containing by admeasurement 307 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Mahadev Shet Lane, on the west by the property of Mottibai widow, on the north by the vacant ground, and on the south by the property of Vishwanath Moroba, or known as Vandrekar's property, which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, December 28, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, in the compound of Mount Mary's Church, the handsome household furniture and appropriate [illegible], comprising all the requisites of a comfortable furnished residence, the property of F. Philly, Esq. the artist.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Bombay, December 28, 1889. Auctioneers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 1,602 tons, Captain N J Nantes, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with a general cargo, 6 cabin passengers, and 4 deck passengers.

THE s s Woodcock, 5,901 tons, Captain J Bowman, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hoodeida via Aden, with a general cargo, and 59 deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain F O Valle, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from China with a general cargo, one cabin passenger, and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,148 tons, Captain F Icely, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, Mr Brown, as cabin passenger, and 65 deck passengers on board.

THE s s Knight Templar, 2,704 tons, Captain J L Shiell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from North Shields via Port Said and Suez with 5,414 tons coals. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliott	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Abcona	1404	Lewis	F	Cursetjee&Eduljee.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	K	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Mameluke	1702	Gill	L	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Twickenham	1608	Cox	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Sullamut	2414	Webber	N	H A L Baladnia.
„ Jona	1648	Cranston	P	C. Eduljî.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Iran	2316	Delargy	3	Edward Bates & Co
„ Kashgar	1555	Brown	6	P & O Co.
„ Imperatrix	2410	Egger	7	A H L S N Co.
„ Lycia	2035	Fletcher	12	K Nixon & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2251	Fowler	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
26	Woodcock (s)	Bowman	Hodeida, Dec. 11.
27	Kt. Templar (s)	Shiell	NorthShields,Nov30
	Bisagno (s)	Valle	China.
	Gwalior (s)	Nantes	China.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Patna (s)	Icely	Coast and Calcutta.
	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Atkinson	London, &c.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	McAdam	Port Natal.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Aden, Massowa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:
Steamer Bisagno, for China.
„ Assam, for Aden, &c.
Barque Chaton Wattana, for Singapore and Bangkok.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
23	Nevasa s	Jones	Bombay, Nov. 29.
	Shahjehan s	Budd	Moulmein, Dec. 17.
	Chanda s	Gavin	Moulmein Dec. 16.
	Ship Thomasina Madellan	Man	New York, Aug. 29.
	Hera (German)	Romberg	Hamburg, Aug 3'.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 23.—Steamer Mount Lebanon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.

Beaufort, Surg-Maj, Ms, from furlough, (P A) from England.

DECEMBER 27.

Moore, Surgeon, Bo Medical Staff, on furlough, from Deolali.

Wilson, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, in medical charge, from Peshawar.

Mason, Lieut, Bo 4th Cav, H C, on leave, from Bolarum.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 27.

Beaufort, Surg-Maj, Ms, on duty, to Madras.

Leonard, Major, Rtd List, Calcutta, on private affairs, to England

Hammans, Major, Ms 1st D of Corn L I, from leave, to Bellary.

Norman, Major-Genl, Beng, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 28th December, 1889.

1. The 1st and 2nd class ranges at Coorla will be reserved for the All Indian Rifle Association until the 31st instant inclusive.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—5,001 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Jaitta Veeram; 750 cwts myrabollams, Siwjee Ramjee; 47 bales wool, Kika Koosal; 20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—3 cwts ivory, A Salmon and Co; 1 bale cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 10 cwts ivory, Ebram Noor Mahomed; ½ cwts ivory, Nanchand Javerchand; 1½ cwts ivory, Jugnath Budrinath; 5¼ cwts ivory, Allibhoy Rimtoola.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ebro s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s—300 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—2,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 850 cwts myrabollams, Cursondas Veerjee; 495 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hunsraj; 1,000 cwts wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Twickenham s—156 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,749 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Iran s—4,320 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mameluke s—6,000 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts castor seed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—36 cwts kismiss, H Dattoo; 112 cwts gum 16 cwts wheat flour, and 8 cwts almond in shell, P F Talati.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar s—25 bales twist C Macdonald and Co; 80 bales twist, H D Hajee Vydeana; 25 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar s—34 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes for Zanzibar at noon, 30th December.

Cable Trinidad-Demerara interrupted. Telegrams for British Guiana will be forwarded by special boat.

The Turkish administration notifies that an improved service by the Turkish route to London has been obtained by the establishment of direct communication between London and Rome; the latter being also in direct communication with Constantinople.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 26th December, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·907
Temperature of the Air	74·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·0
Dew Point	63·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·679
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·8
Maximum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	66·3
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, E, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	253

*From midnight to midnight.

A English provincial paper, in reporting Sir Richard Temple's last lecture on India, refers to him as "Some time Viceroy of India and Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay." The same journal not long ago shed tears at the cruel treatment of the Prince Consort of Bhopal.

THE *Indian Medical Gazette* pays a tribute to the late Dr. Richards:—He was an authority, perhaps the greatest, on the subject of snake-poisoning and snake poison. His investigations and writings on this subject are of a kind and value which will cause them to remain as a permanent monument of his industry and ingenuity, while they have undoubtedly contributed largely and materially to our knowledge of a matter at once scientifically interesting and practically important. But he did not by any means confine himself to this hobby. He was indefatigable in the performance of his public duties, and rendered valuable services to Government in the various capacities in which he was employed—Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Emigrants, and Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta. He was a man of very active habits, a rapacious reader, a good Surgeon, and always alive to the claims and duties and interests of his calling in all its aspects, whether official or professional. His career was one of continual industry and usefulness, and he was actuated by a constant desire to fulfil the duties of his office and contribute something to medical science and the relief of suffering humanity. We shall always treasure the memory of Vincent Richards with admiration and respect.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

THE English markets remained closed for the holidays yesterday, and the only fresh commercial news to hand through Reuter is from New York, where, however, the only change in Cotton yesterday was an advance of one point in March Futures, at 10.15 cents., the spot price remaining at 10½ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 56,000 bales for two days, and bring the total amounts to the following figures for comparison with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Wednesday's and Thursday's Receipts...	56,000	67,000	67,000
Five days' do.	204,000	205,000	161,000
Since 1st September	4,049,000	3,576,000	3,941,000

The Banks and local markets reopened for business this morning.

COTTON has been in but slight enquiry, and only a few transactions have been reported, aggregating less than 1,000 bales, and consisting of Bengals, at Rs. 178; Naggur, at Rs. 211; Julgaum, at Rs. 207; Oojun, at Rs. 152; and some old Barsee, at Rs. 170 per candy, the feeling having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has been firm in tone, demand for export continuing, and a considerable business has transpired on the basis of previous quotations.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have remained quiet, transactions having been on only a moderate scale; but prices are unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Wednesday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,157 bales.
Wheat	36,368 cwts.
Linseed	3,616 „
Rapeseed	1,724 „
Gingelly	19,404 „
Poppyseed	725 „
Ground Nuts	2,979 „
Castorseed	2,457 „

FREIGHTS may be callled steady, but there has been very little doing to-day, owing to the holidays.

MONEY.—In view, no doubt, of a further large demand before the reclosing of the Bank of Bombay for the New Year holidays, the directors have this afternoon further advanced their rates by one per cent. making the minimum stand at 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE, in response to the decline in Silver in London, opened quiet, and Banks were buyers of ready and forward Merchants' Bills, at 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A large business was done at this rate, and subsequently at 1-32d. higher, and the market closed with a decidedly steadier feeling, strengthened by the advance in the Presidency Bank's rate. Bank Telegraphic, for January transfer, was placed at 1s. 4⅜d., and demand for March delivery, at the same rate. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Francs	...1·79½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at 98 1-16 for Fours for cash, but with next to nothing doing in a comparatively empty market, and with no quotation from Calcutta. When it was known, however, that the Bank of Bombay was putting up its rates, the price fell to 98 for cash and the coming settlement, with the February account at 97¾, and closed at a further decline of 1-16 per cent.; 102½ being still the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There has been little or nothing doing in the general market to-day; but there has been a further downward movement in some Cotton Mill scrip, and we have to report a decline of Rs. 60 in Albert Edward; of Rs. 10 in David; and of Rs. 5 each in Bellary, Empress, Howard and Bullough, Imperial, and Khatao Mucconji, at our quotations.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, DECEMBER 29.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.—Hymns 59, 322 and 62.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 59, 292, and 28.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
Colaba Causeway (The Tents).

11 a.m.—Rev. W. D. Frater.
4.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—ServiceRev. G. M'Kenzie Cobban,of Madras.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

9 a.m.—Service, Rev. W. D. Frater.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Service, Mr. Philips.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 508 and 264.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 84, 83 and 85.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) with Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) with Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Page.
Alms for General Expenses.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 22, 165 and 288.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Psalms 46, chant 1.
Hymns 27 and 308, 2nd tune.
Anthem "Arise, shine, for thy Light is come."

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., in Bandora House.
All are cordially invited to attend.
Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s Aston Hall in the Victoria Dock, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, Officers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Charon Wattana, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. All are cordially invited.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 27.—Barometer has fallen slightly in a few stations in the Konkan Coast and the Deccan, also in the west of Punjab. It has risen elsewhere, rapidly in the Carnatic. Bay storm, now almost filled up, passed inland to the west of Madras. Winds are cyclonic to the south of the Peninsula, northerly in Burma, and fairly normal elsewhere. The force of the wind is from fresh to strong in Nellore, Coconada, and Bombay. The temperature has risen in the greater part of the Peninsula, and fallen elsewhere. The mean is still above normal, except in Guzerat, and Central India. Rain has fallen in the greater part of Madras, and at a few stations in Malabar, Chittagong, and Bhamo. Showers probably continue to the south of the Peninsula, and weather is unsettled off the west coast.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th Dec. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	4	3	3	21
Suez	27	7	8	...	34

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th Dec. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	19	...	1
„ Madras	...	34	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 26.

10 p.m.	71·4

FRIDAY, DEC. 27.

6 a.m.	71·0
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	80·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[A CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LEDGER—November 23, at Bournemouth, J. C. Ledger, late of the Indian Public Works Department.

HONGKONG.

DEATH.

MEHTA—December 27, at Hongkong Mr. Kaikhosroo Byramjee Mehta, aged 56, deeply regretted. Ootbamna ceremony on the 29th inst. at the Bungalow of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Mehta, Cumballa Hill.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HURST—December 27, at 2, Cumballa Hill, Agnes Elizabeth Hurst, widow of W A Hurst, of Bombay, aged 47. English and Australian papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

BELLI-BIVAR—December 22, at Rangoon, the wife of Lieutenant C. E. Belli-Bivar, 7th Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1889.

THE Congress yesterday passed from the perfunctory part of its programme to the more serious task of discussing a scheme for the reform and extension of the Legislative Councils. The discussion was carried on with much energy, and at times it rose to the level of eloquence, the gentleman who out-manœuvred Sir Steuart Bayley at a famous meeting in Calcutta the other day doing what was expected of him to show that for rhetorical adroitness the Bengali can more than hold his own in Western India. Generally speaking, although the decisions of the meeting were open to serious objection, the arguments were presented with much moderation, and for clearness and force of expression the speeches left nothing to be desired. The Congress had before it Mr. Bradlagh's Draft Bill, but instead of discussing it section by section the more convenient and business-like plan was adopted of presenting its main proposals in the form of a series of resolutions, which, so far as they went, could be readily comprehended by every delegate who understood English. The resolutions were adopted in their integrity, two attempts to modify them being defeated by overwhelming majorities. In one amendment it was sought, by substituting "persons" for "male persons" to graft female suffrage upon the institutions of this socially conservative land. It need hardly be said that the divine right of what John Stuart Mill called "the subjection of woman" was triumphantly vindicated by an assembly of jealous guardians of womanly reserve. The other amendment, which was supported by some cogent arguments that seemed lost upon an impatient audience, would have made the Provincial Legislative Councils electors to the Supreme Council, instead of entrusting the choice of both Provincial and Supreme Courts to a specially chosen electoral college. The proposal was overwhelmingly rejected in favour of the original scheme, and we refer to the fate it met with only because of the repugnance to details which the Congress showed when it was invited to consider the very important points involved in the argument. The result of the debate was the adoption of a series of six resolutions affirming the necessity of enlarging the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils, and of placing them upon an elective basis, allowing not fewer than half the members to be elected. The district, according to the plan proposed, will be the territorial unit, and each district is to nominate, in the proportion of twelve per million of inhabitants, delegates who will constitute an electoral college, the college, in its turn, electing the Legislative Councils, Supreme and Provincial. With singular *naiveté* the Congress has left to be determined hereafter the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of the electoral college and of those voting to it, the fact that these are of the essence of the problem apparently having escaped the notice of the shrewd men who drew up the resolutions. At present, therefore, we know of only one disqualification for the political rights that the Congress would call into existence—that, namely, of womanhood.

It will be seen that the Congress has taken a new departure in adopting the principle of election in two degrees. The resolution yesterday constitutes a sudden breaking away not only from its own previous decisions on the subject, but from the existing institutions of Local Government in which it might have been easy to find a natural starting point. Until now the Congress itself has sought in the Municipalities and Local Boards, in the Universities and Chambers of Commerce, and in other institutions of the kind, for the constituencies who are to elect the Legislative Councils of the future. Its judgments upon this point are on record, and it is well known that they are in agreement with the proposals which Lord Dufferin laid before Lord Cross last year. The Congress, so far as we know, can have no special object in discrediting the existing institutions of District and Municipal Self-Government, or in demonstrating that Lord Ripon after all was the author of an elaborate maze, which leads in every direction but forward. Yet this is the necessary result of the resolutions passed yesterday. The Congress will not trust the District Boards or the Municipalities to choose Legislative Councillors on the express allegation that they are mere shams, devoid of independence and vitality. It prefers to trust to a new constituency altogether—to turn over a new political stratum to see what material for representative Government it can find there. And not a new stratum only, but an unknown one, about the depth and direction of which not one amongst the two thousand delegates assembled in Bombay this week has any definite idea. For nothing less than that is meant when an assembly like that which passed these resolutions relegates to the future so vitally important a decision as that of the qualifications of electors and elected. So far as can be seen the reason for this sudden quest after the unknown is that the Municipalities and the District Boards are mere creations of the official *fiat*, and therefore are not to be trusted. Mr. Eardley Norton exhorted the Congress to have nothing to do with any scheme that did not rest upon the elective principle, whole and undefiled. In support of that contention he reminded his audience that Municipalities were not only in great part the creations of Government, but that they had a habit of suddenly disappearing at the will of their creators, and that the Legislative Councillor who owed his seat to municipal elections might any day find that his constituency had vanished. That is a possible contingency, but it is not for their good deeds that Municipalities are suspended or deprived of their elective character. We have near at hand, in the case of the Municipality of Mehmedabad, an instance of the process that Mr. Norton had in mind. There the Municipality was temporarily deprived of its elective rights because it obstinately clung to a system of octroi fees which constituted a transit duty, hindering trade and oppressing the inhabitants. If Mr. Norton had been a member of the Mehmedabad Municipality he would have exhorted his colleagues to mend their ways, and would probably have been the first to applaud the energy with which Government defended the inhabitants against the obdurate ignorance of their representatives. If the Municipalities were so entirely subservient to the administration as Mr. Norton assumed they were there would be no need for occasional interventions of this sort. Even in England the Local Government Board is sometimes called upon to apply disciplinary measures to Municipalities in default, yet no one for that reason distrusts the independence of the English local administrations.

It was by a strange misconception of the meaning of the words that one of the delegates pointed to these resolutions as a proof that the Congress was trusting to evolutionary methods of attaining its ends. We should like to know from what institution already in existence the councils and the constituencies which the Congress wishes to call into existence are to be evolved. Where, in India, are the rudiments of the Electoral College?—a device borrowed from the constitutional forms of the United States and from the crude and impracticable suggestions of the Abbé Sieyès, but one for which we have no precedent in this country, and for the execution of which the Congress itself is so far unable to find the material. The name of Lord Ripon was at one time a name to conjure within the Congress, and it was received on Thursday with quite enough enthusiasm to denote that he is not yet forgotten amongst progressive politicians. Have Mr. Norton and his friends forgotten that the very institutions which they contemptuously set aside when they are in search of an electorate for the enlarged and liberalized Councils, commended themselves to Lord Ripon, not so much for the actual work that they might be able to do as for their educational value? The District Boards and Municipalities are still what they were when they came from his hands. Unless they have utterly failed to accomplish their purpose, the men who have served upon them have profited something by the experience of the past five years and have been brought so much the nearer to the stage at which they may be trusted to take some larger part in the local administration of the country. The Congress, however, by the resolution it arrived at yesterday, declares that local Government is a mere *cul de sac*, which leads nowhere, and in participating in which the natives of India have fitted themselves for no new responsibilities. In other words the Congress has written "failure" upon Lord Ripon's distinguishing work, and has sent this as its final recompense to the statesman for whom it once professed regard. There is little need to point out that the inevitable result of the resolutions passed yesterday is to strengthen the hands of those who advise Lord Cross that the elective principle cannot be introduced into any scheme for the reform of the Councils. The Congress has put itself in antagonism with those who were most willing and most able to help forward the settlement of this question in a progressive spirit. Lord Cross, with his known repugnance to an enlargement of the Councils upon an elective basis, will find an additional reason for his attitude upon the subject in the eager discrediting of existing local institutions by native politicians. He has had to choose between Lord Dufferin's scheme, constituting the existing local bodies an electorate for the Councils and an alternative scheme which while enlarging the Councils and introducing the right of interpellation and the discussion of the Budget, adheres jealously to the principle of nomination. If the Secretary of State take the Congress at its word he will be confirmed in the belief that Lord Dufferin's more liberal project is the less desirable of the two. Some one yesterday claimed for the Congress that it had passed the critical stage and had now reached the constructive. Its constructive efforts so far consist in a helter-skelter departure from what might have served as the foundation for a durable if modest edifice, and in suddenly beginning a new building from the roof downwards, without a thought about the material of which its walls shall be built, or about the lines upon which its foundations shall be laid. This is disappointing to those amongst us who counted upon the infusion into the discussions at the Bombay Congress of the practical good sense which usually characterizes the politicians of this side of India. Madras and Calcutta, perhaps, had too much control over the judgments of the assembly to allow that expectation to be realized.

THE author of "A Short History of the Bombay Presidency," "Tales of Ancient India," &c., has undertaken the compilation of a work which shall accomplish for well-known Anglo-Indian families which have been connected with India for more than one generation what Burke's "Landed Gentry" and Walford's "English County Families" do for their congeners in the mother-country. Mr. E. C. Cox's bold undertaking is under the patronage of Lord Reay. The prospectus dwells upon the fact which strikes the student of Indian records that the same family names recur over and over again from one generation to another, whenever the achievements of war, administration, legislation, or exploration, and settlement are chronicled. English families have for a long series of years given to India a succession of soldiers and statesmen, merchants and professional men, missionaries and Churchmen, and the substitution of competition for the favouritism which prevailed in the days of the East India Company has not broken the tradition. There have been many biographies of distinguished Anglo-Indians, but there is no comprehensive book of reference giving the chief events of their lives, and their connection with other Anglo-Indians by blood or family ties. The compiler asks the co-operation of all who can furnish him with authentic details of themselves, or their families and connections. The first issue of the new book will probably appear in July next. Communications to the editor of "Anglo-Indian Families" should be addressed 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

AN incident which has recently been brought to our notice shows that the paths of the social and the political reformer in India are not equally smooth. Mr. Madhowdas Raghunathdas is a well-known member of the Bhattia community, who has for some years past made many personal sacrifices in the cause of social reform, and has identified himself with the movement for the re-marriage of Hindu widows with an earnestness which a good many of his countrymen do not approve of. These gentlemen have shown their reprobation of the offence of helping friendless women in a fashion which no one can mistake. A year ago a member of Mr. Madhowdas' caste celebrated the marriage of a member of his family, and amongst the large concourse of guests whom he invited was the champion of Hindu widows. Mr. Madhowdas accepted the invitation, and has not, so far as we know, suffered thereby. But his host fell under the displeasure of his caste, and after his conduct in inviting whom he pleased to his house had been discussed in two caste meetings, he was allowed to expiate his offence by offering an apology. It is a curious feature in the dispute that while the presence of the social reformer has been treated as a heinous offence—and it was his presence alone, for he did not partake of food with his host—no notice has been taken of the presence of the European and Mahomedans who participated in the hospitalities of the occasion. It is not to be wondered at that a reactionary spirit should show itself amongst some of the castes; but Mr. Madhowdas' opponents might have been expected to show a little more consistency.

A NEW method of improving the register of musketry-firing in the Army has been invented, which is worthy the attention of Sir Frederick Roberts who has just been speaking at Multan on the importance of developing the intelligence and precision of marksmen. The *modus memorandi* is simple. When taking part in a firing match carefully and unobtrusively remove the conical bullet from the cartridge and quietly insert it with finger and thumb in the nearest convenient earth. This is the first step. The next is to load your weapon with the decapitated cartridge. When that is done you take your stand next a marksman of approved prowess and wait till he fires. Then you fire. The result is nil. Now comes the opportunity, Ask boldly "What was the value of the last shot?" Back will come the answer—"A bull's-eye!" This is at once as a matter of course put down the credit of the blank cartridge; which is a score. The process can be repeated *ad libitum* especially if a few good fellows are in with you and help you on the give and take principle. The scoring goes on gloriously. It is a little awkward however if suspicion is aroused or any one makes a clean breast of it and the hidden bullets be found where they stowed away. As many as fourteen were found on one occasion. But that was an accident which may perhaps never occur again, as the authorities will take measures to render the ingenious manœuvre impossible.

THE sedateness of the Congress lapsed into momentary interest and a ripple of laughter in the hot afternoon yesterday, when a delegate from the North-West stated that the representatives of Allahabad had been followed all the way by a policeman, who "in this very compound" made inquiries! The sensation created by this announcement was improved by Mr. Eardley Norton, with the disclosure that Colonel Weldon, the Commissioner of Police in Madras, placed the delegates from that city in charge of five policemen who accompanied them to Bombay. It is difficult to give credence to these assertions, made though they seem to be in entire good faith. Why should the police make "inquiries" about the delegates, or dog their steps, when the names of most are paraded in the local papers and are afterwards all enshrined in a tabular statement of considerable length which is bound up with the Congress Report and distributed broadcast in India and in London? The names of none of the delegates are left to the imagination; they are on record for all the world including the police to read. What is done at the Congress is equally well known; the whole two thousand sit through the blazing noon-tide for hours under the thinnest of awnings, and when they are asked whether it is their pleasure that a particular resolution shall pass, or that a particular amendment shall not pass, they vote solid, or nearly so. To set the police to watch the process is a sad misapplication of energy and is needlessly irritating and offensive.

WE are sorry to learn that Colonel Wise is severely ill from dysentry, and left Bombay by the mail steamer for Aden yesterday. Mr. Ommanney is to continue at his present post until further orders, instead of giving over charge, as was intended, to Colonel Wise on January 1.

MR. BRADLAUGH thanks his numerous correspondents for their kind letters of welcome and sympathy. On account of their large number he is not able to send an answer to each of these letters, and hopes that his correspondents will kindly accept his best thanks.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, M.P., will receive Congress address and deliver an address this evening at 6-30.

THE *Bombay Guardian* does not disdain society gup. Not a few in India, says that paper, will be interested to learn that Professor Stuart, M. P., is engaged to be married to the eldest daughter of Mr. J. J. Colman, M. P. for Norwich. Miss Colman is spoken of as highly cultivated and very popular in Norwich. Her father is the great mustard manufacturer, and he is also pecuniarily interested, it is said, in two daily newspapers published in the eastern counties of England. We know enough of Professor Stuart to believe that this alliance is one of genuine affection; and it will, no doubt, prove helpful to him in his laborious and unselfish public career. Professor Stuart is in the prime of life, his age being 47.

NEWS by telegram within the last few days, says the *Bombay Guardian*, brings the intelligence that Mrs. Booth is now nearing the confines of the eternal world. A wire to the head-quarters of the S. A. in Bombay on Thursday night, says, "Expecting immediate promotion to glory."

THE Bank of Bombay has to-day raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 6 per cent.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Very Revd. Father Callejo has been nominated Vicar-General of the Diocese of Damaun, and Vicar of the Portuguese Cathedral at Mazagon, an appointment which, it is said, reflects credit on the Bishop of Damaun, and will give general satisfaction, for it was for a long time past wished that a European priest should be placed in charge of the post.

WE have been asked to state that the following candidates have passed the matriculation examination out of those whose results were not declared on the 24th instant:—Udiavar, Narsing Narayan, Dhundsi, Shivranappa Shivlingappa, Vesilina, Arthur Edward, O'Niel, James Rienzi, Patel, Gurnath Guddo, Samson, David Joseph, Smith, Sydney David, and Kathavate, Annaji Narayan.

A COMMITTEE composed of Engineers has been sitting in the Ministerial Hall of the Marine Department in Lisbon to examine the accounts of the construction of the Marmagoa Railway Company.

THE following telegram, dated 26th December 1889, from the Government of India, Foreign Department, is published:—"Following telegram received from Ambassador, Constantinople, dated 23rd December. Begins.—Quarantine on arrivals from Persian Gulf reduced to five days.—Ends."

THE Lahore paper is informed that the appointment of Commandant of the Deolie Irregular Force will shortly be substantively vacant, in consequence of the retirement, under the 55 years' rule, of Colonel F. N. Boileau.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel Neville Chamberlain are to be lent to the Kashmir Durbar for a period of two years.

A SOLEMN *Te Deum* will be celebrated in the Dabul Church this evening at 6-30 on the occasion of King Don Carlo's accession to the throne of Portugal.

THE Rev. Albert De Silva has been appointed Secretary to the Bishop of Damaun, in place of the Very Rev. A Maria Callejo, who is to take up the post of Vicar of the Church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon.

AN estimate amounting to Rs. 150,000 has been sent up to the Government of India for sanction for the construction of the military offices to be located in Rawalpindi, from the beginning of the ensuing official year. This large expense and other drawbacks which we have previously pointed out, could be in great part saved if the offices were located at Umballa instead of Pindi.

THE news that tiger-shooting was to be had in Amoy has attracted an English sportsman, Captain Collinson, going over from Hong Kong, where his regiment, the 58th, is stationed. He is credited with shooting no less than three tigers—two males and one female—in half an hour, which should be a good record for a sportsman shooting single-handed.

THE latest news of the Hon'ble Mr. Pritchard, says the Lahore paper, is that he is much improved in health. After a stay in London and Bath, he purposes visiting the south of France for a time before returning to India.

DURING the week ended the 14th of December there were 316 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 38 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 294 deaths, and the death-rate was 35·4 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 38 from cholera, 73 from fevers, 28 from dysentry, 34 from tetanus, and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—4 Non-Asiatics; 5 Mixed Races; 232 Hindus; 73 Mohamadans; and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th December was 316 against 234 and 263 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 67. There were 38 deaths from cholera against 22 and 27 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 78 and 48, respectively, against 79 and 52 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 38·0 per mille per annum against 32·6, the mean of the last five years.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO, observes the *Echo*, is the Portuguese Stanley, with a difference. He is much younger than the more famous explorer, being 43. He was born in the province of Douro, and educated at the Royal Military College, Lisbon. Like Stanley, he saw a good deal of fighting. He greatly distinguished himself in the Zambesi War of 1869, in which he saved a regiment from destruction. Ten years ago he crossed Africa from ocean to ocean. The story of this journey was published in 1881. Major Pinto has received medals and memberships from all the chief geographical societies in the world.

THE Duke of Devonshire has offered to hand over to the control of the Corporation of Eastbourne the whole of the fine series of walks and promenades extending from the Wish Tower slopes to the Holywell Rock at the base of Beachy Head, on which he has spent over £50,000 during the process of construction. These walks and drives form an attraction which has done much to raise Eastbourne to the high position which she at present occupies among Sussex watering-places.

The *Pall Mall Settler* says that the greatest Frenchwoman of modern times is about to do homage to the greatest Frenchwoman of the olden days. In other words Sarah Bernhardt is going to pose as Joan of Arc in M. Jules Barbier's play. Her motives are not wholly patriotic nor wholly artistic. She has never made a success as a *jeune fille*—in fact she has never attempted to act an [illegible]. And now as a middle-aged [illegible] she will assume the *role*, and expect to see all Paris at her feet. Mrs. Bernhardt is very clever, but she may go too far—it takes a philtre stronger than theatrical druggists can produce to metamorphose middle age into youth. Mr. Barbier's drama-legend with magnificent scenery and music by Gounod will be produced at the Porte St. Martin at Christmas.

THERE will shortly be a large addition to the string of ponies belonging to the Jodhpore [illegible], says the *Asian*, as Mr. U[illegible] has [illegible] for Maharaja [illegible] Bombay with no less than [illegible] from Australia, to [illegible] horses and some sixty [illegible] Jodhpur's cavalry.

TELEGRAMS.

[GENERAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

A telegram from Naples reports the occurrence of disastrous shocks of earthquake at Aci Reale in Sicily.

Large numbers of houses and buildings have fallen, and many persons have been buried beneath the ruins.

THE HEALTH OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Dec. 27.

The condition of the King of Portugal is improving.

THE NEW SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The experiments on board the Peral, the new Spanish torpedo boat, at Cadiz, have proved highly successful.

The vessel steamed below water for forty minutes.

THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Sir James Browne has been appointed Quarter-master General in India.

OBITUARY.

Count Karolyi, formerly Austrian Ambassador in London, died while hunting in Hungary.

General Watson Wilson died to-day.

The death of Mr. Thomas Oldham Barlow, Royal Academician, is reported.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DECREE BY THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

RIO, Dec. 26.

The Brazilian Government issued a decree ordering all persons charged with sedition, suborning the military, or in any way opposing the Republic, to be tried by military tribunal.

SUSPENSION OF A NEWSPAPER.

A Brazilian newspaper has been suspended for supporting the opposition to the Republic.

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The British East African Company has granted an annual payment to the Sultan of Zanzibar. According to the terms of the concession, the Sultan abstains from interfering in the administration of the Company's territory.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 27.

The Prince bagged twenty-five couple of snipes at Yankintaung yesterday, and in the afternoon witnessed the final boat race, presenting a flag to the winners, and a tug-of-war between teams of Burmese girls. Mingijis, Mibyas, and Minthamis were introduced, and the party was photographed. The Prince expressed himself much pleased with what he had seen, and left at 11 p. m. by rail for the shore, stopping *en route* at the moat bridge to view the illuminations, which were very fine. He went aboard the Beeloo, a magnificent steamer, placed at his disposal by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, which left at daybreak for Thayetmyo.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Yesterday evening's attendance at the Grand Stand was very good, and there were a number of events pulled off.

First Race.—The Hon. Mr. Moore's Silver King was the favourite. Jeannette led at start, but was soon caught, and Field came together till the straight, when the favourite came away, followed, by Tenasserim and Jeannette.

Second Race.—Sabot was much favored but Engadine, well piloted by Vennal, took the lead and maintained it. Sabot came second, and Tete-a-tete third.

Third Race.—Clarion was the favourite, but Sparkle and Magpie were also fancied. It was a capital race altogether, and Sparkle showed to the front with Michael second and Magpie third.

Fourth Race.—Myall King was the favourite, and Moorehouse was also selected by a few, but the pots were upset when Pennant passed the post, followed by Moorehouse and Camillus.

Fifth Race.—Rampersad kept well ahead for some distance, when Lord Clyde and Sylvia popped, and a good race ensued, Clyde winning by a nose, Sylvia second, and Achiev[illegible] third.

Sixth Race.—Paladin was the favourite and won as he liked; Charlton second, and Norman third.

Seventh Race.— I. B. made a running, but Traveller and Padlock soon overhauled him. Lorna, however, crept up and won easily, Traveller second, and Padlock third.

A HOLIDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The third of January will be observed as a holiday in all public offices under the Government of India at the presidency

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. M. Halliday is reappointed member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

Dustur Edulji Bymanji is appointed Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

The cricket match between Mr. Vernon's eleven *vs.* the Calcutta Cricket Club was resumed to-day. Calcutta had only 33 runs to credit, for six wickets were down when Alexander, not out, on Tuesday, was joined by Dickson at the wickets. De Little opened the bowling for visitors, but was taken off after one over, giving place to Shand. Shortly after Alexander was caught by Walker off Leatham. Nixon now joined Dickson, and for some time the batters hit merrily, both making a succession of five drives for four. Hornsby and Gibson now went on to bowl with the result that the former soon despatched Nixon, who was caught on the off field, while attempting a drive, 78 runs for eight wickets. Heckle, Nixon's successor, added only five to the score. Calcutta, in their second innings, made a total of 90; the visitors now required only 29 runs to win, and this was obtained with the loss of one wicket. Same order was observed as on the previous occasion, Walker and Lawson Smith facing the bowling of Heckle and Simson. Both men played carefully running the score to 25, when Lawson Smith was caught. Gibson now came in and the winning number was soon obtained by Walker scoring the winning stroke with a leg hit for four off Heckle.

CYCLONE ON THE MADRAS COAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS Dec. 27.

The British India steamer Java, which had put to sea on Monday evening, returned this afternoon and anchored outside the harbour. She signalled that she experienced heavy cyclone to the northward after leaving Madras, and was unable to proceed on her voyage. The captain was [illegible]

CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The Calcutta Polo Tournament, fourth tie, was played off this evening between the Calcutta polo team and Unceremonials team, composed as follows:—Calcutta team—The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, back; Doctor Simple, half back; E. Walker, first forward; A. Rawlinson, second forward. Unceremonials—C. MacLeod, back; J. Daniel, half back; J. West, first forward; A. Bates, second forward. Umpire—G. Apcar. The Unceremonials taking the hospital goal, Calcutta hit off and took the ball in close proximity to the Unceremonials goal, where it remained a minute or so, and was then sent up the field into Calcutta territory. One or two unsuccessful attempts were made at the goal. The game during this period was fairly fast, but neither side scored. In the second period the Maharajah of Cooch Behar obtained a goal for Calcutta, and playing up with great dash and always keeping well on the ball, he rendered yeoman service for his side, although he seemed extremely unfortunate in the choice of sticks. A second goal was added before time was called, but the Unceremonials, in spite of strenuous efforts, failed to improve their position. The third period was a particularly well-contested one, and although the superior play of the Calcutta men was strikingly apparent, yet they were hard pushed. On several occasions change of tactics was necessary, and they had to act on the defensive. Just before time was called, the Unceremonials scored their first goal; Calcutta also making two goals in quick succession, the score standing—Calcutta 4; Unceremonials 1. It had been previously arranged that only four, instead of the usual six, periods, should constitute the game. The next round, therefore, was the last. The Unceremonials played very loosely, over-running the ball and failing to back each other up. It was evident they felt the odds too much against them, and were not doing their best. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar took advantage of the exceedingly good chance at the goal to send the ball through the posts, and two other goals having been added to the score, the Calcutta team won with 7 goals to their opponents' 1. They are thus left to play the final tie with the 17th Lancers. Game will probably come off on Tuesday next, and the struggle for the Cup will be a severe one. Both teams are in excellent form, and though the Lancers have been made the favourites, the home team may be relied on to make a good show, even if not victorious.

A MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE GILGIT AGENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

Dr. Robertson, the Surgeon attached to the Gilgit Agency, has arrived in Calcutta. He will rejoin Major Durand some weeks hence.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE KASHMIR DURBAR.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neville Chamberlain joins his appointment as Military Secretary to the Kashmir Durbar forthwith. He left Calcutta for Jummoo a few days ago.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

The Viceroy's Cup was run at Calcutta on Thursday, the winner being the Maharaja of Durbhunga's Pennant.

Lord William Beresford's English pony, Lord Clyde, won the International Pony Stakes.

APPOINTMENT IN AFGHAN-TURKESTAN.

The Charjui telegram as to the appointment of a Governor of Afghan Turkestan probably refers to the rumour current for some time past of the Amir's intention to appoint his son Habibullah to the post. There is no such person as Bobadil.

ANNUAL HONOURS LIST.

The annual honours list will be published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* on January 1. The vacancies are:—Two G. C. S. I.'s; one K. C. S. I.; four C. S. I.'s; nineteen G. C. I. E.'s; one K. C. I. E.; and twenty C. I. E.'s.; but all these will not necessarily be filled up.

THE SALT REVENUE.

The returns of the salt revenue for the last nine months completely falsify the predictions that the quantity of salt sold, instead of showing a diminution, increased by nearly half a million maunds, while the duty collected rose by 5¾ lakhs.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta, with the outward English mails the of the 20th instant, left here for Aden at 3 a.m. to-day.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The following notification was issued as a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary yesterday:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 7th January 1890, at 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entree are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the main entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards, with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the Levee.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress! European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock coat or dress coat, with white or coloured trousers and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status should appear in such robes or gowns.

Officers, English and native, are requested to pass his Excellency together by Corps, the native officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers after the former have passed.

The carriages of gentlemen, who have the private entree, will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

By Command,
N. G. LYTTELTON, Colonel,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
His Excellency the Governor's Camp,
Rajkot, 15th December 1889.

MR. DANTRA'S ABKARI PAMPHLET.

A Government Resolution was issued last evening on Mr. Pestonji Byramji Dantra's pamphlet regarding the Bombay Abkari administration. The pamphlet was the subject of a memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs and Abkari. The text of the Resolution is as follows:—

As Mr. Dantra's pamphlet contains, at pages 23-26 thereof, criticisms of certain statements made in a report drawn up by the responsible head of the Abkari Department, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council deemed it necessary to enquire into the truth of those statements. The inaccurate and misleading character of the criticisms is made clear in the report received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari No. 6399, dated 11th November 1889, which is printed *in extenso* in the preamble of this Resolution.

THE PARSEES AT THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reference to the remark in your leading article on the Congress that the Parsees were not present in large numbers, I shall thank you to let me mention the following facts:—

1. There are thirty-six leading and representative Parsee gentlemen on the Reception Committee, a list of whose names I send herewith for your inspection.

2. There are over forty Parsee delegates attending the Congress.

3. Among the visitors there was a large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. We were regretfully obliged to refuse a large number of local Parsee applications, because it was necessary to reserve space for visitors who have flocked from all parts of the country; and, as a matter of fact, we were unable to satisfy the demand for cards of admission of even this class of visitors.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
Secretary, Reception Committee.

Congress Camp, Dec. 27.

List of Parsee members of the Reception Committee:—

Dr A D Mody
Dr A P Cama
Bomonji Phirozsha (Solicitor)
Byramji D Panday
Dr Cowasji Hormasji
Dinsha D Davur
Dossabhai F Cama
Dinsha E Wacha
Dorabji C Shroff
Furdonji M Banaji
H A Wadya
Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji
J B Marzban
Jivaji D Ghandy
Jijibhai Pestonji Mistry
J E Mody
Jamsetji A Wadia
Jamsetji Cursetji Cama
K M Shroff
Maneckji Burjorji Minocherjihomjina
Mancherji N Banaji
Nanabhoy R Ranina
Dr N N Katruk
P M Mehta
Pestonji B Dantra
Rustom K R Cama
Dr R N Khory
R D Setna
Sorabji Dadabhai Bastavala
Sorabji Kavasji Khambatta
Sorabji Edulji Warden
Shapurji Burjorji Bharocha
Sorabji M Kanga
Sorabji F Patel
Byramji N Servai
Manekshah Jehanghirshah Taleyarkhan

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Though the Somerville Club members are mostly of the serious and progressive type of womankind, it was rather a small crowd that collected on Tuesday, the 3rd, to hear Miss Florence Davenport Hill lecture on the boarding out of State children.

* * *

If it had been a talk about rational or irrational clothing by Viscountess Harberton or Mrs. Oscar Wilde, we should have had to fight our way up a packed staircase and to scramble for seats on window sills and projecting points of bookcase. Or if it had been a wordy warfare between a Liberal Unionist and a Home Ruler—a passage of arms between Mr. Arnold Forster and Mrs Bryant, in which the sharp keen-edged blade of woman's wit would be tested against man's heavier and more practised weapon, there would have been a gathering of the clans, and both sides would have rallied round their champions to cheer them on and see fair play.

* * *

Or again, if it had been a sermon on the rights or wrongs of women, preached by some fledgling apostle who wished to try his 'prentice hand upon a selectly small audience, the Somerville women would have mustered in their hundreds to hear and if necessary to crush him. But on Tuesday there was no scrambling for seats or crushing for perches on lofty pieces of furniture, for the lecture was not on any of the absorbing topics of the day. It was only a talk about pauper children—the children of the State as Miss Hill more kindly calls them—those troops of chilly red-nosed little creatures with their sad-colored frocks of linsey woolsy, and gigantic boots that rival Jack the Giant-Killer's in size, if not in fleetness. To most people, the existence of these unpicturesque little regiments is of no interest. The clatter of their heavy boots only arouses a momentary feeling of wonderment that their foster-mother, the State, should be so prodigal in shoe leather, while so niggardly in the supply of the necessary pocket handkerchief. But Miss Hill soon created a feeling of sympathy in the hearts of her audience for these children of misfortune.

* * *

Under the old system, herded together in hundreds, in charge of an official who has no time, even if she had inclination to treat them individually, the children of the State, who are one day to take their part in its Government, are allowed to grow up without love, without hope, without knowledge of anything, besides what dry as dust school books and the dreary routine of work-house life teach them; unless it may be that the still harder knowledge of a hard world is added when a dissipated father or a degraded mother comes out of prison to claim them. Under the system of boarding out, of which Miss Hill is so ardent an advocate, the children are entrusted to the care of respectable country-people who treat them as their own, and who, often, when the time comes for the payments from the Union to stop, ask permission to adopt the children altogether. Miss Hill, in answer to queries, said there was no difficulty in finding foster-parents even for delicate or invalid children, it having often occurred that the committee of management have been asked by a woman to let her have some little ailing creature who would require exceptional care.

* * *

And this beneficent system which restores to State orphans their natural home life, is not more expensive—it costs rather less, on the contrary, than the work-house school system. For three shillings a week in most parts of the country people will give a child board and lodging—no profit of course is supposed to be made on the transaction—another shilling a week is allowed for clothing; school fees are paid by the Union, and doctors fees when necessary, but this last item does not come to much for those children who have been emancipated from city work-houses. Pure air, with freedom, is the *elixir vitæ* of the children of the slums.

* * *

At the conclusion of Miss Hill's lecture a discussion was invited, but nobody seemed inclined to cavil at anything that was said, except a rather business-like looking woman in a masher collar, manly vest, and necktie, who seemed incredulous of the fact that people would adopt a child without a prospect of reasonable profit. Incredible as it seems, it is a fact. Whether the little weekly stipend comes in usefully as ready cash to the mother, or for some other reason, the love of a child's voice in the house, the necessity for being fully employed, it is certain that profit is not generally the object of these transactions. The poor are always so good to the poor, and they seem to have an infinite pity for each others sufferings, that we who usually look more to our own comforts, are not capable of comprehending. A Danish lady whose English pronunciation was rather hard to follow, in proposing a vote of thanks to Miss Hill for the pleasure and information she had given every one, alluded to the working of the same plan in Denmark, where she said it was usual even for railways and steamboats to give the children of the State free passes through the country—an innovation that would be gladly welcomed here by the Country Holiday's Fund, which does so much good in giving the poor change of air during the fine weather. Another lady with a foreign accent seconded the vote of thanks and mentioned her experience of the working of the boarding out system abroad which has been adopted with great success for many years.

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Before I fly from philanthropy to frivolity, I must tell of another woman who is working for the benefit of her neighbours. Sister Marie Theresa has just received the Cross of the Legion of Honour from the Governor of Tonquin. At Balaclava she received her baptism of fire, and she was again wounded at the battle of Magenta. Later on she followed the French flag to Syria, China, and Mexico. On the battle-field of Worth she was severely injured, but she was on duty again before long. During one assault a grenade fell into the ambulance of which she was in charge, and at the great risk to herself she saved her patients by picking it up and running away with it. The French troops were called out on the occasion of her decoration with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and presented arms to the brave Sister of Mercy.

* * *

In spite of the small modicum of success achieved by the two women's penny papers, there is some one so hardy and courageous as to undertake to edit another. People said Mrs. E. Lynn Linton was to have a finger or two in this new pie—and added that that lady's help would not secure it popularity. But the latest news from the seat of war is that the editor and proprietor is Mr. F. Gardner who has taken offices in the region of Covent Garden. This new enterprise will be called severely and simply *The Woman.* It will be in no sense a "class" paper, but it is intended to win the praise of womankind in general and to mulct their pockets to the tune of one penny. Simple, dry titles are apparently favored just now. We shall soon have a *Daily Graphic* and *A Speaker.* It is said that the first number of the *Speaker* will be specially strong. Mr. Birrell will do the politics, Mr. G. A. Sala the drama, and Mr. Bryce will also contribute.

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In Advent there is very little marrying or giving in marriage, but the shop windows are not for that reason given up to the severely serious necessaries of life. Bridesmaids' costumes still decorate the window and everything most calculated to drive the feminine mind distracted with envy is displayed to encourage the virtuous woman to extravagance—such silk stockings and shoe of every shade, such under-linen, silken garments and warm soft woolly vests as have arrived from the Paris Exposition. And such lovely dresses—only these have been too long on view and they tell the tale of the hard wear and tear of a season—they look, *entre nous*, second-hand. Nobody will buy them, but they will give new ideas to English dressmakers and so they will be valuable.

* * *

According to gossip in the *Star*, Miss Caroline Fitzgerald who became Lady Edmund Fitzmaurice the other day, is a budding literary genius as well as an heiress. Her first book, entitled Venetia Victrix, and other poems was published last April by MacMillan's. The book was dedicated "to my friend Robert Browning," and is considered clever. Mrs. Fitzgerald was a member of the American Oriental Society, and has always affected Oriental richness of dress. She has been active in Oriental research while living in Europe, and as Lord Fitzmaurice also pursues Oriental studies, it is thought the similarity of their tastes had much to do with the marriage. Miss Fitzgerald inherited a large fortune from an aunt and at her father's death will receive the lion's share of his property.

* * *

In the Christmas number of *Punch*, Du Maurier has his little joke at the expense of what he calls Mr. Punch's four prize middle-class wives. There is Mrs. Jones playing tennis, Madame Dubois keeping her husband's books, Frau Muller cooking sauer kraut and sausages, and Mrs. Van Trump reading Browning and Herbert Spencer. Du Maurier must have had an introduction to Miss Caroline Fitzgerald.

* * *

Lord Harris starts for Bombay in March. People are beginning to remember his hereditary claims, as the *Echo* says, to an Indian appointment. His great grandfather gained his peerage in India by reducing Tippoo Sultan after the siege of Seringapatam, where he was Commander-in-Chief. His grandfather served at the same siege, and was the bearer of the captured standards to London, and his father was the Governor of Madras at the time of the Mutiny.

Mr. T. Keymer, of the firm of D. J. Keymer & Co., East India agents, London, is staying in Bombay for a few days. He will be glad to call upon any firms who require indent or other business transacted, in England. Letters for Mr. Keymer may be sent to the care of the *Bombay Gazette* office.

THE LATE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

A telegram which was published a few days ago showed that the apparent convalescence of Bishop Lightfoot, of which the papers had spoken shortly before, had given place terribly soon to a fatal relapse. After passing the winter at Bournemouth in quiet literary relaxation, the Bishop returned to Auckland Castle, some few months ago, apparently sufficiently restored to resume a large part of his work. His confirmations were still to be undertaken by Bishop Sandford, late of Tasmania, as they had been since Bishop Lightfoot broke down shortly after the Pan-Anglican Conference; but the administrative work of the diocese was to be conducted as usual by himself. The whole diocese of Durham combined as one man to welcome him, and it was a remarkable tribute to his character that prayers for his restoration to health had been offered Sunday by Sunday in numerous Nonconformist places of worship during the time of his enforced absence from his See. And now that his diocese and the Church have been deprived of his services for ever, except so far as his work is imperishable, the mourning for his removal will be shared by all who can appreciate learning and saintliness and power of practical work, no matter by whom they are displayed. In estimating the career of such a man, it is difficult to avoid exaggeration. Perhaps no Bishop of the Church of England has ever combined, as he did, the three characters most to be desired in a spiritual leader of men—deep, kindly practical; wisdom, a learning unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled, by any of his contemporaries in the Church; and a personal holiness of character which alone would have secured him veneration wherever he was known or heard of. He was best known to the world at large as the editor of three Epistles of St. Paul, and of the writings of St. Clement, St. Ignatius, and St. Polycarp. When Mr. Disraeli selected him for Durham, the general feeling amongst Churchmen was that many another might have been found who would administer a diocese as efficiently, while it was impossible that any living man could bequeath to the Church of later days the work which the Professor must leave undone when the cares of a diocese were on his shoulders. Indeed, many went farther than this, and thought a scholar was certainly being marred, while it was doubtful whether administrative capacity was likely to be found in a high degree in one who had been so entirely devoted to the study of ancient writers. The surmise proved wrong in both directions. For never was diocese administered more entirely to its well-being than was Durham, under the rule of Bishop Lightfoot, and the greatest and most learned of his works was completed after he left Cambridge. He went to Durham in 1879, and his great edition of St. Ignatius appeared in 1885, when he had governed the diocese for six years, and had secured for its northern division a separate diocesan existence, with the head-quarters of the see at Newcastle. Yet possibly to those who best appreciated him neither learning nor practical ability was the leading characteristic of the man. To some, at any rate, who had seen him but seldom, and who had had his works before their eyes for many years, and had followed his episcopate with intense interest, even these his monumental labours seemed less remarkable and less lovable than his child-like holiness of life. Those who heard him eighteen months ago, as he spoke in the Conference at Lambeth on the duty of the Church about purity, felt that seldom in the course of their lives had goodness seemed so beautiful to them. The deep, chastened fervour of his utterances on the subject of all subjects in the world about which utterance is most difficult and most perilous, left an impression on the mind of the present writer which nothing can ever efface. The sense of the beauty of God's gifts, which man can so terribly mar, the power of dealing boldly with evil, because his character stood so utterly above it; the sympathy with the tempted and the fallen which only the very purest can ever fully and safely feel; the throwing of the whole force of a great character into an effort the more balanced and the more judicious just because of the intensity of deep feelings—these things to not a few in that assembly seemed to render the character of the Great Exemplar more intelligible than it had often seemed before. The very spirit which animated the Master seemed to have been lent to the fervid disciple. The intensity with which he threw himself into that speech was one of the things which shortened his life.

All the Bishops of the English Sees who took part in the deliberations of the Conference had to do so without the relief which accrued to their brethren from abroad in being cut off from diocesan cares. Bishop Lightfoot took a prominent part in many debates and committees, and his constitution, already worn out by the combination of various kinds of work, never recovered from the strain of that month. Worthy close to such a public life was the reception accorded by the Conference to his labours in the cause of Social Purity. The report of the committee on that subject, drawn up by its chairman, Bishop Lightfoot, was the only report presented which was adopted as it stood by the whole body; it was not simply ordered to be printed, as were the reports of other committees, but was issued as the combined utterance of the whole body. Such was the man and such the veneration in which his character was held.

But before closing this brief notice of his death, there needs to be offered a few words about that one of the Bishop's works by which he will be best known to posterity—his great edition of St. Ignatius. As that great second century Bishop was being dragged from Antioch to Rome to fight with beasts for the amusement of the people, he addressed seven short epistles to the Churches of certain cities of the Empire. They were written in the brief intervals of leisure which a prisoner in a cruel age could secure as he was carried from place to place. But hurried, even rough, as they are, they are the principal authority that we possess on the age after that of the Apostles. How the Church in the middle of the second century believed as to polity and as to doctrine we learn from these letters of St. Ignatius more vividly than from any other source. Hence it furnishes no occasion of surprise when we learn that the name of St. Ignatius was extensively used by forgers, who desired to gain a standing for their own utterances by attributing them to a Saint and a Martyr, who was perhaps a pupil of St. John. Accordingly in the course of centuries these seven short epistles of St. Ignatius grew to thirteen in number, and were greatly augmented in size. The forgeries were discovered and exposed; and then came the question of the residuum—was any of it genuine at all? It is not unfair to say that some opponents of the historic Episcopate found it convenient to deny what was genuine under shelter of what had been proved forgery. And then again there came another complication when Cureton, an English scholar of the present century, discovered an edition in Syriac, which contained only portions of three epistles. The "Long Recension," as it is commonly called, containing thirteen epistles, had been long ago entirely thrown over in favour of the "Short Recension," containing seven, and those much shorter. Was the "Short Recension" itself to be abandoned as three parts forgery, and the "Curetonian Recension" adopted as the whole that could be attributed to St. Ignatius? Many scholars believed that it was, among them Professor Lightfoot himself when he published his edition of the Galatians. But in the course of his work at St. Paul the Professor found that he must edit St. Ignatius if he was to do all he wanted for the New Testament. And in the course of the studies which this entailed he was led to the irresistible conclusion that the seven epistles as known to the Church after the spurious ones had been rejected, and the interpolated matter eliminated, were all the work of Ignatius, and that everything that the Church has learnt on his authority is genuine second century matter. To have discussed the question with a fulness of learning which has probably settled it for good and all is the work by which the great Bishop Lightfoot will live longest in the gratitude of the Church. It is the more remarkable that such should be the case, since St. Ignatius is the greatest authority for the primitive character of the Episcopate, and Bishop Lightfoot has often been regarded as the champion of that view of the ministry which makes episcopacy primitive indeed, but not of universal adoption in the age next after the Apostolic.

L. G. B.

With the object of introducing a vegetarian diet to the public, a fashionable dinner was given last week, the *menu* of which was sent round to the newspapers by a lady who is a staunch upholder of the innovation. How very delicious it all read. Croquettes of this, and consommés of that, sauces of something else—an endless variety, of course, in French; or at least, in that sweet mixed jargon of the chefs that is so incomprehensible to either French or Englishman that the one calls it French, and the other declares it to be English. But deceptive as it was in some particulars writes a Lady correspondent I understood that there was a piece *de resistance* in the form of salmon. Now, we Cockneys may perhaps be very innocent about the vegetable world—we may, like Mark Twain, think that turnips should not be pulled, but that a man should be sent up to shake the tree. But we were not all born yesterday; and, though some of us who had the honor of contributing a picture to the illustrated 'Xmas colored supplements may be so credulous as to buy and paint a boiled lobster as one just caught, we mostly realize the fact that salmon does not grow on a cabbage stump. The vegetarians who gave that fashionable dinner evidently have a pious and convenient belief that it does. If so it is not anywhere near London. It must be in that ideal country that we heard of in our youth, where swallows built their nests in old men's beards, where turkeys chewed tobacco, where the streets were paved with gold and silver, and little roast pigs with knives and forks in their backs ran about saying "Who'll eat me? Who'll eat me?"

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AT TANSA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Having taken a ticket for Kalian, I sat in a G. I. P. Railway carriage with the *Bombay Gazette* in my hand, and no very distinct idea as to how I should spend my three days' holiday, when a paragraph referring to the Tansa Water-works attracted my attention. The station-master at Kalian told me if I went to Atgaon, some few stations further on, I should be within seven miles of the village of Tansa, whence I could see the whole of the works, by following the line of duct down to Thanna. Exactly how the journey was to be carried out was doubtful, but thinking the trip would be interesting I chanced the inconvenience of uncertain transport and determined to try it. Every one knows that the Tansa Water-works are being energetically pushed, and that their object is to supply Bombay with water; but there is only a very partial knowledge of how this is to be done, and what the works are like now. Hence what I saw and heard may probably be of some general interest.

The fifth station from Kalian on the Calcutta branch of the G. I. P. Railway is Atgaon; it lies at the foot of the Thull Ghat, and is about seven miles from the great dam of the Tansa Water-works. A pleasant drive through a prettily wooded tract of country, lying on the slopes of the Mobilly range, brought me to Tansa; the road had been constructed by the contractors, and served to carry their stores and material to the works. Tansa, now a village of some importance, is the creation of the works, and its bazaar has to supply with the necessaries of life the staff of Europeans and the large body of labourers who are employed on the works of the dam that not only will, but is now, impounding water and forming a big lake, soon to supply Bombay. The Tansa river is a mere rivulet, all but dry in summer, but during the rains it justifies its title to being called a river, and becomes a noisy torrent more than a stone's throw across, and then proves, by the large volume of water it brings down, how well the site of the dam has been chosen, so far as its command of a large water-supply is concerned. The banks immediately on either side of the stream are moderately steep, and have a height of some eighty feet above the river bed, but this level would not command an area sufficient to hold water enough to supply the ever-increasing wants of Bombay, and, moreover, the water would be supplied at too low a level.

To meet these requirements the dam has to be raised to a height of some one hundred and forty feet above its lowest point, and to be extended at that level until its two ends, two miles apart, abut on the high ground, which will form the shores of the future Tansa lake; some eight square miles of water will be impounded, having a maximum depth of 135 feet. Only the upper portion, however, of this enormous volume can be reckoned on for storage purposes, the lower portion being necessarily lost, as its level is too low to be of service to Bombay.

Already the dam, a splendid piece of masonry work, has been raised some 100 feet, and it is partially completed for perhaps half a mile. By far the most difficult portions of the work are finished, all the remainder being on higher ground; the section of the masonry is proportionally reduced. Standing on the highest portion of the dam and facing towards the east, one sees on the left the large area of impounded water level in the rains with the byewash of masonry, and on the right the inclined face of the solid mass of masonry, impervious to a single drop of water. This season it will be raised to over 100 feet above the bed of the Tansa river, the functions of which latter will in future be confined to taking away the surplus water not needed by Bombay.

Already there are good fish to be caught in the lake, and if the fever season after the rains is avoided, it is quite possible that people will come to the shores of this newly-made lake, as a change from the heat of Bombay. There are many lovely sites for bungalows, and though Tansa may not equal the charms of Italian scenery, its shores and hills will certainly remind visitors of the lakes of western lands.

Statistics are proverbially dry, but I will give a boiled down abstract of information which I obtained. The gathering ground, the rainfall from which runs to the lake, is about 50 square miles in extent, the total annual rainfall is 100 inches, of which one-third may be reckoned upon as available, and will be delivered by the aqueduct to the high level reservoirs in Bombay. This will supply 100 million gallons of water per day, and will make the town of Bombay as well off as any large city even in Europe. For a long time to come it will ensure 30 gallons per day per head of population. If this result is obtained for an expenditure of anything under 150 lakhs, the inhabitants will have no cause to grumble at what their Municipality has done for them, aided by competent engineering skill.

Hitherto the water during the rains has tumbled in a fine cascade over one end of the dam, but when the duct is made the larger portion of it will seek another channel, and find its way to Bombay between fifty and sixty miles off, by three different ways, depending on the ground to be passed over.

The greater part of the duct consists of an arched masonry channel, 7 feet wide and 6½ feet high, located now on level ground, and again hanging on the sides of hills, nicked, so to speak, into them. Looking up from below one wonders what the duct can be doing up high, but it is there because that point on the hill side corresponds with the level of the outlet from the dam, less the fall necessary to carry the water with the required velocity to Bombay. When a valley has to be crossed, it can only be done by a viaduct, level with the duct, or by laying syphon pipes down one side of the hill and up the other, whence the water will flow by gravitation at nearly its original height. The larger valleys are all crossed by syphons, and there is one nearly eleven miles long.

The level ground and valley being disposed of, there remains the third obstacle—the hills, and these are tunnelled through by means of headings, 9 feet wide and 6½ feet high, cut in the solid rock. The whole of the hills in this portion of the Ghats and their outlying spurs consist of a hard uniform basaltic trap, so free from fissures and other irregularities that the water will flow through the tunnels without necessitating the use of pipes or masonry lining. There will be in all eleven tunnels on the line, and the longest stretch of continuous subterraneous conduit will be over 1½ miles.

The last syphon track is taken across the Bassein creeks, near Thanna, to the island of Bombay, on three iron bridges. The original project provided for passing under the creeks by means of tunnels, but the uncertainty as to the amount of water that might be met with caused this plan to be abandoned, and the pipes are taken above water in place of below; the bridges are light lathic girders, supported on cast iron cylinders, sunk to the solid rock in the bed of the river. They are all three nearly completed, and can be well seen from the railway carriage window shortly before the train reaches the Thanna station coming from Kalian.

During the rains the tunnels are the only works that have been pushed, and after the rains operations are hindered by the unhealthiness of the district, which for the last two months of the year is a hotbed of malarial fever, resulting, no doubt, from the mass of decaying vegetable matter which in a short time is withered and dried up, leaving the ground arid and bare, where only recently it had been covered with tropical vegetation.

The natives seem to stand the Tansa fever worse and to dread it more than the Europeans. Riding in early morning down the pretty valley that leads southward from the mouth of the long tunnel, the air was heavy with dark noisome vapours, and till the sun had driven the malarial mists away one could feel that the district was a bad one to live in. Owing to the above causes there is only a short six months in each year during which the works can be pushed. It is to be hoped that the contractors have made due allowance for this before entering upon their responsibilities. The works are well worth a visit, and will be more so when they are nearer completion, but visitors must remember that there are no roads on the line of duct, and no accommodation except the bungalows occupied by the local superintendents, and which are met with every few miles down the line.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has an article on "The Dreadful Revival of Leprosy" in the *Nineteenth Century.* He thinks that the terrible disease has increased and is increasing everywhere. In India it stalks abroad at noonday; it is growing steadily in America, in Australia, and at the Cape, and it is spreading in France. Sir Morell Mackenzie plainly hints that the mischief is due to the College of Physicians, who, in 1867, issued a report declaring that leprosy was not contagious, and so put an end to the segregation of lepers, which had existed since the Middle Ages, and had held the disease in check or stamped it out altogether in most western countries. Sir Morell's views as to infection and segregation are endorsed in a paper on "Lepers and Leprosy in Norway," by Dr. Robson Roose, in the *Fortnightly.* "The disease," says this distinguished physician, "is without doubt contagious; it is certainly communicable from person to person, but is less readily transferred than many other disorders of a similar type." It acts slowly, but withal as surely as "the mills of God." It is long before it attacks either a person or a place, but once it has seized hold it does not let go. For this reason Dr. Roose is of opinion that the harsh rules which put the leper outside the pale of humanity in the Middle Ages were really efficacious, and to some extent justifiable. Isolation, and isolation alone, is the remedy. It has effectually checked the spread of the malady in Norway, and is gradually bringing it under; and if properly enforced it might even in course of time rid India of a scourge which at present claims its victims by the thousand. We do not know how to cure leprosy in the individual, but we can at least take means to prevent the dissemination of the virus broadcast.

THE DECCAN COMPANY DISPUTE SETTLED.

All disputes between the Nizam's Government on the one side, and the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company and the concessionaires of the Deccan mines on the other, have been, it is stated, finally settled, says the *Overland Mail.* The scheme which was accepted some months ago by the Nizam's Government and approved by the Viceroy and his Council, has, in all its material points, passed the India Council. The draft of an agreement has been submitted to, and settled by, the India Office, and the Secretary of State for India has informed the company, through Messrs. Freshfields and Williams, solicitors for the Government of his Highness the Nizam, that the agreement may be entered into with his approval. The *Times* gives the following summary of the terms of this agreement:—

1. The performance of the following engagements by the company and Messrs. Watson and J. G. Stewart is to be accepted by his Highness the Nizam in satisfaction and discharge of all claims by his Highness against them and all other parties originally interested in the concession, except Abdul Huk.

2. His Highness the Nizam declares that if the agreement is executed and the engagement of the other parties thereto duly performed, the drafts of the leases and the rates of royalties for coal and all other minerals mentioned in the concession, shall be promptly settled in accordance with the terms of the concession.

3. Messrs. Watson and J. G. Stewart shall subscribe or find responsible subscribers for 150,000l. deferred share capital not to receive dividend for any year unless 5 per cent. be paid for that year on the ordinary shares; but when 5 per cent. is paid for any year on the whole 1,150,000l., further dividends for that year are to be paid without distinction. This sum of 150,000l. shall be paid to the company.

4. The Government of his Highness is to have the perpetual right to nominate a director, who need not be qualified by shares, and who may reside in England or in India, and who is to have the same rights as the other directors, except that he is not to vote or act with respect to any differences between his Highness and the company.

5. The selecting period under clause 3A of the concession is to be extented to Dec. 31, 1891. To elucidate the meaning of this alteration it may be stated that, under the clause named, the right of prospecting for coal and iron mines and beds lapsed at the end of the present year. It is now extended for a period of two years, making it conterminous with the prospecting rights for gold, silver, precious stones, &c., conferred by clause 17 of the original concession. In other words, the company is now vested with an exclusive prospecting right for all minerals and precious stones up to Dec. 31, 1891, or for a period of rather more than two years.

6. The concession, with the modifications in the proceeding two clauses, is confirmed to the company.

7. The company confirms the sale and transfer of the concession by Mr. Watson and the late Mr. Stewart to the company.

Commenting on the above announcement, the *Times* says:—

The announcement that all disputes between the Nizam's Government and the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, and the concessionaires of the Deccan mines, have been finally settled with the approbation of the India Office, will be welcomed by all interested in the material development of our Eastern dependency, and in the harmony of the relations between the Supreme Government and the great feudatory States of the peninsula, as a satisfactory termination of a matter which has caused no inconsiderable amount of friction and uncertainty in official and commercial circles. The Secretary of State for India in Council has seen his way to stating that the agreement may be entered into with his approval, and as that agreement was accepted in all its material points by the Nizam's Government last February and promptly endorsed by the Viceroy in Council, there need be no hesitation in stating that the arrangement has now received all the official sanction necessary to give it full effect. The concessionaires, who are represented by Mr. W. C. Watson, have not merely notified their willingness and intention to comply with and fulfil the terms of the agreement; they may even be regarded as the authors of the compromise itself, for it finds precise expression in their propositions of twelve months ago when the dispute had reached what was practically speaking a deadlock. We mention this for the purpose of showing that whatever hesitation the India Office may naturally have felt under all the circumstances in closing the matter, it is impossible for either the concessionaires or the Nizam's Government to withdraw from an arrangement to which they have already signified their assent in such an unequivocal manner. The eight months taken by the Secretary of State and his Council in considering the provisions of this agreement in all its bearings before investing it with their final sanction cannot be regarded as an unreasonably long period if allowance be made for their delicate position as the final court of appeal in a matter so closely affecting the interests of the Indian community. They could not acquiesce in a new contract relating to and condoning certain notorious proceedings until they had convinced themselves that there was no other practical alternative. Both at Hyderabad and at Whitehall there had been no undue tender-heartedness towards Mr. Watson and his colleagues, but the inexorable logic of facts, combined with the strict letter of the law, compelled the conviction that the concession to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company could not be upset, and that the only practical course was to obtain as favourable terms as possible from the concessionaries for placing the company in an improved position to develop the mineral resources of the Deccan. Last February Sir Asman Jah, the Minister of Hyderabad, on behalf of his Government, recommended this course to "the favourable consideration of the Government of India as being conducive to the welfare of the *bona fide* shareholders in the Company, and consistent with the credit of the state and the honour and dignity of H. H. the Nizam;" and now Lord Cross has found himself able to concur in the same view.

The important part of this argument is that it terminates all disputes and outstanding differences between the Nizam's Government on the one hand, and the concessionaries on the other, as parties to the promotion and formation of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company. The Nizam, indeed, is left with a free hand to take what proceedings he likes against Abdul Huk, either as a co-concessionnaire or as his agent, but the position of the company reverts to the sound basis it occupied in the early part of last year, before the revelations of what was called the Hyderabad scandal and the institution of the Parliamentary Select Committee. The action of the Nizam with regard to his late official is a matter of interest only to the persons immediately concerned, and there can be no doubt that they are both of them well able to take care of their own rights. The practical point is that the issue of that question can exercise no effect on the present arrangement, which is conclusive of every matter affecting the shareholders in the Hyderabad Company. The salient feature of the new contract is that the concessionnaires bind themselves to hand over, free of all charges to the company, the sum of 150,000l., and to take, in return for that amount, deferred shares which will receive no interest until 5 per cent. has been paid on the original capital of one million. This is no inconsiderable concession, as will be admitted by any one who perused the important documents published in June last, from which it appeared that, on the best legal opinion, there was no remedy against the "excessive rapacity," as it was called, of the concessionnaires, and that they were only restrained by a belief in the value of the Deccan mines, from refusing to disgorge any of their profits. The alleged immorality of the transaction may stand as a moral and a warning for the Indian Government and the Native States in the future; but there can be no question that Mr. Watson has acted throughout the piece with the shrewdest and most careful observance of the requirement of the law of contract. Indeed, his assent to the present arrangement appears to be due more to his belief in the undertaking and to his desire to stand well with the shareholders of the company than to any apprehension as to the injury that might be inflicted on him personally by legal proceedings or by the arbitrary assertion of the Nizam's sovereign rights. He has, practically speaking, agreed to pay this sum of 150,000l. into the coffers of the company in order that there may be a peaceable ending of an unpleasant matter, and that the company's operations may be continued to a successful ending. In return for this payment the only tangible favour he receives beyond the settlement of the dispute is that the prospecting rights of his company for coal shall be continued until the end of the year 1891. This is not such a very great concession, seeing that the last twenty months have been spent in what has proved abortive litigation and unprofitable uncertainty as to the status of the unoffending Hyderabad Company itself.

The Nizam and the Government of India have had throughout the whole transaction two common objects in view—the safeguarding of the investors in what is one of the most important and best known of Indian investments, and, after that is accomplished, the development of the mineral resources of the Hyderabad State. The agreement which has been formulated insures both these objects so far as a practical proposal unanimously agreed to can insure success. The shareholders are not merely guaranteed in the original rights conferred by their holdings, but they benefit by the largely-increased working capital provided for the realisation of the company's objects. The development of the mineral resources of the Deccan is a matter in which the Nizam and his Government are naturally deeply interested, and which promises an abundant and remunerative return. The Nizam and his Minister have shown throughout an ardent desire to keep good faith with the English investor, and the Government of India has only wished to endorse their action so far as it was compatible with the real interests of the most important state in the peninsula. In a somewhat embarrassing and difficult position the Hyderabad executive have been offered a great deal of advice by persons who, claiming to be disinterested, were known to be more or less directly interested in rival schemes for exploiting the Deccan mines. On one side they were exhorted to carry the matter into the courts and to obtain the cancelling of the concession by legal means. The best legal opinion, supported by their own eminent firm of solicitors, Messrs. Freshfields and Williams, at first raised a note of warning as to the advisability of such a proceeding, and eventually represented that there was no case upon which legal action with any prospect of success could be taken. On the other side, they were advised to avoid the slow machinery of the law, and to take summary action by issuing an autocratic decree in the name of the Nizam as sovereign of the Deccan, in which the assent of the Viceroy was never deemed problematical, declaring that the concession had been cancelled. A brief consideration of the matter [illegible] that the remedy was [illegible] and Sir Asman Jah went so far as to reject it in his prince's name, "because it would be [illegible] to the traditions of the Nizam's sincerity."

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The proceedings yesterday were timed to commence at 1 p.m., but long before that hour, the Congress pavilion was filled with a vast and variegated assemblage. The attendance was in not the slightest degree less than that of the opening day. It was not until 1-25 p.m. that an outburst of cheers indicated that some of the chief functionaries of the Congress were coming to deal with the business of the day. They were escorted by the wardens, armed with their ornamental staves, and they were Sir W. Wedderburn, the President, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Hume, Professor Adam and Mr. Dinsha E. Vacha. The cheers were kept resounding until these gentlemen had taken their seats at the Congress table, when Mr. Eardley Norton stepped up the platform and presented to the President the report for 1889 of the Madras Standing Congress Committee. The President accepted the report with thanks, and called upon Mr. P. M. Mehta to move a proposition with which he had been entrusted. Mr. Mehta then said that since he addressed the delegates the day before and congratulated them all upon the presence among them of their champion in the British Parliament, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, telegrams and addresses had been pouring in upon the Congress Committee from every nook and corner of the country, with a request that they should be presented to Mr. Bradlaugh. To comply with this request was, in Mr. Mehta's opinion, a matter of physical impossibility. The presentation would occupy a week, if not a fortnight, and it was therefore thought necessary that only one address on behalf of the Congress should be presented to Mr. Bradlaugh. This was formulated into a proposition, with the names of the gentlemen who were to form the committee to draw it up. The Hon. Pundit Adjudyanath, of Allahabad, whose emphatic accentuation and gesticulation at the end of every half a dozen words he uttered presented an entertaining peculiarity, seconded the resolution, which was supported by Professor Adam; and was carried with acclamation. At this stage of the proceedings, 1-30 p.m., another and more demonstrative outburst of cheers betokened the approach of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, whom Mr. Mehta went forward to receive, and escorted to his seat among the distinguished visitors. The President then said that the first business for the consideration of the Congress was the Bill for the reform of the Legislative Councils, in connection with which he called upon Mr. Eardley Norton to move the first proposition. Mr. Norton expressed the great pleasure it afforded him to address 2,000 delegates from different parts of India; and said he would always cherish this as the proudest moment of his life in being privileged to address them in the presence of their venerated friend Sir William Wedderburn, and another high personage, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who came to them with all the dignity and all the power which lie in the suffrages of the electors of North Ayrshire. The Hon. Pundit Adjudynath, of Allahabad, whose muscular frame and long flowing beard lent a peculiar charm to his peculiar gesticulations and side movements, seconded the proposition, remarking that the English language was foreign to him; and he asked the indulgence of the audience if he could not adequately express his ideas in that language. That indulgence was fairly extended to him, for he was cheered even when the expression of his sentiments was somewhat obscured. The learned Pundit, in concluding his observations, made a disclosure which almost electrified the entire audience, and which was received with repeated cries of "Shame." It was that inside the Congress enclosure was the head constable of Allahabad, who had specially come down to watch the proceedings of the men whom Allahabad had sent to this Congress. To this disclosure Mr. Eardley Norton, added another equally startling. He got up the platform and remarked, in corroboration, that Col. Welden, with five constables, was in charge of watching the movements of the delegates from Madras. This additional disclosure was received with more emphatic cries of "Shame." Then followed a series of speakers who were called upon by the President one after another to speak in support of the resolution. These were Mr. Bishen Narayendas;—Mr. R. T. Bose, who confessed his knowledge of politics was below zero, but who believed that the influence of the Congress had thrilled native ladies in their *zenanas,* who asked to be allowed to come up to the Congress as delegates;—Mr. J. Sobramani Iyer from Madras;—Mr. Bippin Chunder Pal from Assam, who on digressing into a criticism regarding the charge of "sedition" levelled against the advocates of the Congress, had to be called upon to come to the point;—Mr. Lalla Rajput Roy;—and Mr. Sure[illegible] jee, (not a relation of Mr. [illegible] president of the Cong[illegible] eloquence, so to say, [illegible] he had to say in support of [illegible] President then put [illegible] reading the clauses [illegible] first two clauses were [illegible] With regard to the third [illegible] Gangulee proposed [illegible] word "persons" he [illegible] that even ladies might [illegible] Councils, because [illegible] lee's opinion, they were far in advance of English constituencies and had no prejudices against ladies. The amendment, although seconded, was lost. Mr. Tilak proposed another amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Jekhale, but was opposed by Rajah Ram Roy, who said that the proposal had been well considered, but was found to be impracticable in present circumstances. This amendment was also lost on being put to the vote, a vast majority voting against it. Another amendment proposed by the Rev. Mr. Hume was also negatived. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh left the Congress pavilion,—continued cheers greeting him during the time he took in passing out. At this stage, a series of Mahomedans from Upper India were allowed to address the Congress in the Oordoo language. Moulvi Hidayet Russool proposed an amendment that the word "Mahomedan" be deleted from the several clauses, and that the following words be added:—"Provided that the number of Mahomedans be equal to the number of Hindus in both the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils." The amendment was supported by Messrs. Ahmed Ali, Shaik Bussooridin, Shaik Nusroodin, Shaik Cumroodin, and others, who urged union and harmony among those present at the Congress. The amendment was, on a division, lost, and the original proposition was carried with acclamation. On the termination of the proceedings at 5-20 p.m. cheers were given to the President. The following is a detailed report of yesterday's proceedings:—

At the outset Mr. Somasunderum Chetti submitted report of the Madras Standing Committee.

The President asked if there were any other district reports to be handed in, and none being forthcoming, business was proceeded with.

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta addressing the Congress said he had a very short motion to lay before the delegates. He thought he had truly represented the public feeling the day previous when he spoke in the terms he did of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. (Cheers.) Telegrams and addresses had been pouring in from all parts of the country, but he thought it would be a matter of physical impossibility to present all these addresses to him, for it would occupy a week if not a fortnight. It had occurred to many of the delegates that instead of these, one address on behalf of the Congress representing the public opinion of the country should be presented to him. (Cheers.) He begged, therefore, to propose that an address be presented to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., on behalf of the Fifth National Congress. He also proposed a committee consisting of Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Adam, and himself, to draft the address. He himself was proposed for the committee, but it was not his doing.

The Honourable Pundit Ajudyanath proposed and Professor Adam seconded this resolution, which was carried.

The President then said:—

The first business, which was a very important business, that would be brought before the meeting, would be the Bill for the reform of the Legislative Councils. (Cheers.) As they were aware a draft Bill had been prepared by Mr. Bradlaugh [renewed cheers] and had been circulated throughout the whole of India. They had all seen and read it. That Bill embodied in legal form what was believed to be the objects of the Congress. Mr. Bradlaugh's wish was to ascertain upon certain important points the still more mature opinion of the people of India. He thought he might say on Mr. Bradlaugh's behalf that none of the provisions introduced into the Bill were introduced because he wished personally those provisions to be contained in it. The Bill was only drafted to put into a clear and visible form what was supposed to be the general wish of the people. (Cheers.) Therefore, in dealing with the Bill, it was not now proposed to bring forward draft sections or draft clauses prepared in legal phraseology. It was only proposed to state in brief and general terms certain important principles which it was desired to be put into the Bill. (Cheers.) Therefore, after consultation certain proposals had been prepared, and they would now be laid before them for the judgment of the Congress.

Mr. Eardley Norton, who was then called upon to propose the first resolution, said:—

When in after years he looked back upon the position he occupied that day it would be his happiest recollection, for he stood before them as a credited representative of the people, addressing at least two thousand credited representatives of the people. (Cheers.) They had lived to see the [illegible] of a great principle of elective power being clearly carried out. (Cheers.) They had been told that they had come back to their birthplace a discredited and hopeless set of men. He thought if they looked back on the record of their work they were able to point to reforms which had been carried out and which were a complete refutation to any such statement. The first was the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. He was glad to think there had come back to them their honoured friend, Sir William Wedderburn, of whose connection with Bombay and [illegible] India he needed to say nothing. He [illegible] to think he was [illegible] in the [illegible] of another gentleman to whom [illegible] looked for reform and [illegible] and also of a gentleman, a member of the House of Commons, a man of the people speaking for the people of India, and they were glad they had in the House of Commons a man who by his dauntless championship of the truth had gained the position he held in their affections. (Cheers.) It lay with him to propose the following resolution, or draft scheme :—"Resolved, that the following skeleton scheme for the reform and reconstruction of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, and the Provincial Legislative Councils, be adopted, and that the President of the Congress do submit the same to Charles Bradlaugh, Esq., M. P., with the respectful request of this Congress that he may be pleased to cause a Bill to be drafted on the lines indicated in this skeleton scheme, and introduce the same into the British House of Commons :—1. The Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils to consist respectively of members, one-half to be elected, one-fourth to sit ex-officio, and one-fourth to be nominated by Government. 2. Revenue districts to constitute ordinarily territorial units for electoral purposes. 3. All males above twenty-one years of age, possessing certain qualifications and not subject to certain disqualifications, to be voters. 4. The voters in each district to elect representatives to one or more electoral bodies, according to local circumstances, at the rate of 12 per million of the total population of the districts. Such representatives to possess certain qualifications, and not to be subject to certain disqualifications, both of which are to be settled hereafter. 5. All the representatives thus elected by all the districts in a provincial jurisdiction to elect members to the Imperial Legislature at the rate of one per every five millions of the total population of each electoral jurisdiction, and to their own provincial legislature at the rate of one per million of the said total population, in such wise that when Parsees, Europeans, Christians, Hindus, and Mahomedans respectively are in a minority, the number elected to the Provincial Legislature shall not bear a less proportion to the total number of members elected thereto than the total number of Parsees, Christians, Hindus, and Mahomedans respectively in such provincial jurisdiction, bears to its total population. Members of both legislatures to possess certain qualifications, and not to be subject to certain disqualifications, both of which are to be settled hereafter. 6. All elections to be by ballot. (Cheers.) There was incorporated in these the great living principle that they were a voiceless people, Europeans and Natives alike, who wanted the principle of election. (Cheers.) He would ask them to see that nothing would be introduced into the Bill which would interfere in any way with that great and living principle, and if they got that Bill, passed they introduced the thin end of the wedge. The draft scheme he had read was the scheme they were asked to adopt, and it simply came to this, that it would if passed become the great Magna Charta of the legislation of this people. (Cheers.) He thought if that were conceded to them they might safely expect he referred more particularly to the section dealing with imperial and provincial councils—the morals of the people of the country, and certainly their physical happiness, would be improved, and then they would have the glorious privilege and the right of interpolation. (Cheers.) And the power would be conceded to them to criticise the actions of their officials, whether of the youngster fresh from home or the Governor-General himself. It would very likely be contended that they should not have the right to criticise officials in the Native States. He considered they could all agree that limitations preventing the criticism of British officials in Native States, was neither generous nor wise. (Cheers.) The resolution went on to say who would be the electors, and the representation direct from the people into the Councils was no doubt right. It had been proposed by persons for whose opinions they all entertained the highest respect that instead of adapting the scheme as it stood now that the power to elect members should be given to corporations such as municipal bodies, taluka boards, the universities, chambers of commerce, &c. But to do that would be placing the elective powers entirely in the hands of Government itself, whereas what they had been fighting for here and were fighting for that day, was to have to themselves the power to interpolate with political power. The scheme before us is simply this, to have our Councils elected by popular suffrage. Whatever were the demerits of that scheme, it had the great merit, which should recommend itself to them, that if not a direct representation from the people, it was so in an indirect way (Cheers.)

The Hon. Pundit Adjudyanath seconded, and Mr. Beshin Narayandas spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. R. P. Bhore said :

He was one whose knowledge of politics was below zero. The resolution was a triumphant reply to all the objections that had been advanced by the opponents of the Congress. They had again and again been accused of elaborating a beautiful form of Government without considering the peculiarities of the country. The resolution gave the lie direct to this, as it wished for a system to suit the expansion of the country. It showed that they were not revolutionists nor demi-gods. This year they had received application from several ladies for admission to the Congress, which showed that the wish for liberty had penetrated even to the zenana. The Congress had also a moral effect, for it taught the people to be unselfish, and work in concert for the good of the whole community. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Subermani Iyer said :

That this measure was one of importance, and one beset with difficulties. It was not quite defective ; but they would have to put up with that, as on the whole the measure was the best that could be got for the native community. (Cheers.)

Bippen Chunder Pal said :

He would address them on behalf of the down-trodden people of Assam, and would tender the heartfelt thanks of the people to that kind gentleman who had championed their cause, who seemed to live for the cause that lacked assistance ; for the cause that had resistance, and the good that he could do. Referring to the matter before the meeting, he went on to say that they had been called seditious—cries of "No, no"—if they were so, then they had among them Members of Parliament and ex-officials of Government. The scheme, if carried, would place the people of India in a better position than even the electors of the people of England. (Cheers.)

Lala Rajput Roy was proceeding to thank Mr. Bradlaugh for his presence when Mr. Mehta rose to a point of order and said that speakers ought to confine themselves to the point. Mr. Lala Rajput Roy, in continuation said :

In carrying the resolution they would be doing so in the words of the bitterest enemy of the Congress. In 1884 when Sir Syed Ahmed went to Lahore he defined the word Hindoo as a term including both Hindoos and Mahomedans so far as political privileges were concerned. (Cheers.) This would show how sincere they were in guarding the interests of the Mahomedan population of Bombay of how they were determined to defend the minority. (Cheers).

Madhan Mohun Modhi said :

That the point of difference between the people of the country and Government was that the people wanted the privilege of electing half the persons who represented them, while the Government did not wish them to select any. This was very much like a judge, forbidding a prisoner to select his own counsel, but insisting on selecting one himself. They would thank Government to deny them the privilege of selecting their representatives. (Laughter.) The people wanted to select their representatives from among themselves and not from among rajas and maharajahs. He would only refer to the case in 1884 when certain members of the Viceregal Council had said that the enhancement of the salt-tax would not be any hardship to the people. (Cries of "Shame.") These members of Council never went into the districts to see what the condition of the people was in the districts and in their homes. He had seen them there, and could speak from knowledge and say that the bitterest hardship were caused by the enhancement of the salt tax. These same members had also said that the re-imposition of the putwari cess would be no hardship on the poorer classes of people. There were some people in the district he came from who were so poor that they had no clothes to cover them in this bitter winter season, and had to cover themselves with the grass they got in the fields ; but even this grass was taken away from them when any official on tour was in the vicinity (Cries of "Shame".) All they wanted was to elect their own representatives, and he did not think that was an unreasonable request. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, who was received with cheers, said :

It would be admitted that they had entered upon an important stage in the Congress movement. The fierce storm of passions which had at first assailed them had now resolved itself into the original elements, with here and there a stray cloud of hate and misrepresentation. Now, they were waiting to have the Legislative Councils reformed, and if they got that they got everything else. If the Bombay people had their best men in the Councils, would the Mamlatdar Bill have been passed ;—cries of "No, no"—would the Official Secrets Bill have been passed if the journalists of the country had their best representatives in the Council. ("No, no.") These Councils as at present constituted were frauds, magnificent nonentities which would delude little children, but not men like themselves. They may have been children, but they had passed that period and were now adolescent, and the regulations providing for the government of the country should be changed so as to suit the altered circumstances of the country and of the growing people. Even Lord Dufferin had been obliged to say that in the interests of the people of India it was necessary to remodel the Councils of India. (Cheers.) Lord Lansdowne was ominously silent on the question. Government would not move in the matter of reforming Legislative Councils, and so they should move on the Government to do so. The most important question which had to be considered in connection with that Bill was the question of constituency. What was to be the electorate was to return those representatives to the Councils. Mr. Eardley Norton had not spoken in the highest terms of Municipalities in this country, although he was an ornament of one of the best in the country. The speaker himself had considerable experience of the Calcutta Municipality, and he considered that it did its work very well, but although he had a high opinion of Municipalities in general he did not think that these bodies should have the power of electing representatives for the Councils, because some of their best men were not members of the Municipality. (Cheers.)

Sir William Wedderburn said :

The resolution had been proposed, seconded, and supported. He would now put it to the meeting, clause by clause, so as to give any one an opportunity of amending any particular clause that he wished to. He then read the first clause as above.

This clause was put to the meeting and carried by acclamation.

The President then read the second clause as above.

This clause was put to the meeting and carried.

Clause No. 3 was then proposed as above.

Mr. Dwarkadath Ganguli moved an amendment,

In it he suggested that instead of the word "males" the word "persons" should be substituted. He said he wished to draw their attention to the fact that they were somewhat in advance of the English people in one respect. They had opened their Universities to their women, whereas with the exception of the University of London none of the English Universities had done so. They had admitted to that assembly ladies who represented the women of this country, and if they did not accept his amendment they would be inconsistent ; would it not be inconsistent if they did not allow Pandita Ramabai to be a voter ?

The amendment on being put to the meeting was lost and the original clause approved of.

The fourth clause, which was as above, was then put to the meeting.

A delegate from the body of the hall called out that the Mahomedans as a class were against it.

There being no formal amendment proposed, the clause was put to the meeting and was carried.

The President then read clause No. 5 as above.

Mr. Tilak, from Poona, had an amendment to propose as follows :—

That the wording of paragraph 5 be altered, "All the representatives thus elected by all the districts in a provincial jurisdiction to elect members to the Imperial Legislature at the rate of one for every five millions of the total population of such provincial jurisdictions." What he had to propose was, in the first place that in the schemes laid before them they were told Bombay was opposed to the general scheme proposed by other provinces, and the position they occupied had been represented in rather a misleading light. What he wished to suggest was that they, from Bombay, had been opposed to the Madras scheme, not on the ground that it did not include local boards and municipalities ; the opposition was between local boards and municipalities on the one hand and local colleges on the other. The question was whether by having more electoral colleges in the presidency it would be convenient for these electoral bodies to send members to the Imperial Legislative Council, or would it be more convenient to invest the Provincial Councils with that authority. In the first place, holding that the Superior Council must have representatives from the different presidencies, he thought it would be more in accordance with this principle to allow representation to each presidency than to the subdivisions of each presidency. If each presidency, therefore, had to do that he would ask whether each legislative body was to be allowed representation in the English Imperial Legislative Council. He thought his amendment came in proper order, for they had already adopted individual representation. The members were not to be directly sent in by the voters, but through the medium of electoral bodies. It followed, therefore, that the Provincial Council would be indirectly represented in the Imperial Council. Again, they had been told municipalities and local boards were not allowed representation in local councils. Having a system of double election in selecting representatives to the Imperial Council, they would not be placing the power in wrong hands, but the last objections he had was that the system was too cumbrous to be carried out, so if they considered the proposal logically, and the local circumstances in connection with it ; if they also considered that it was the provincial interests they had to represent, and if they also consulted their convenience, the amendment was more in consonance with the views they had already expressed, than in the resolution as it now stood. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, from Poona, in supporting the amendment, said :—

He considered the scheme in the amendment bette than in the original proposition. His first point was that there would be unnecessary trouble in having elections at two stages, when they had already got an electoral college, and what they wanted now was to have elections at three stages instead of two. The second point he wished to notice was that the natural presumption ought to be that all their best men would be in the Provincial Council, and therefore he thought there was no reason why they should not have been selected from the body to represent the whole province. (Cheers.)

Mr. Raja Ram Rao was against the amendment.

The reason, he said, was that they had found it impracticable under the present circumstances to give the direct election to the people ; therefore they had abandoned the project, and had an intermediate body, who possessed the right of electing representation to the councils.

The President then put the amendment to the meeting, when it was lost, and the original clause carried almost unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Hume said :

He had been asked to propose an amendment of a most delicate character, in reference to the representation of minorities. He was in doubt whether the time had come for it ; but when he was elected as representative for the citizens of his district, he had been requested to present the proposition he held in his hand. It was the belief that it was safe to trust the people, and if that were so, it was not necessary to give them the safeguard which was attempted by that Bill, but to depend upon another safeguard which was secured by the nomination of members from Government. The amendment was to omit in clause 5 from the words beginning "in such wise" to the end of the sentence, and to substitute the following : "Whereas, with a view to make up the deficiency in elections the power to make nominations has been reserved to Government, it is inadvisable to make any other special provision for the protection of minorities." It had always been a pleasure to him, Mr. Hume continued, to trust the people—cheers—and he, for one, always considered it was a true and a wise policy, and if at any time they might not get a full representation they should try to secure it by a freedom from prejudice and a freedom from all restrictions, and be ready to give and take less than they were entitled to in order to set a good example and to help their cause. Therefore, he, for one—although he could hardly see how that large community would be prepared entirely to accept that proposal—called it a pleasure to comply with the request of his fellow-delegates, for it was safe now, with such safeguards to trust the people, and to give even minorities a fair representation, and when they were not fairly represented as they might not sometimes be to trust the wise Government under which they lived to make up such deficiencies. (Cheers.)

Mr. Handuram Nanabhai Haridas, who seconded, said :—

He quite agreed with Mr. Norton that minorities should be represented ; but at the same time he begged to differ from him that miniorities are not to be represented if the principle of allowing some portions of Parsees, and Hindus, and Mussulmans is disallowed. That would be a very bad policy. They did not want to legislate or Parsees separately, for Mahomedans separately, or for Christians separately, for by allowing those caste and creed representations they would just be strengthening the hands of the opponents.

Mr. Norton replying said :—

As the original proposer he would like to say a few words in defence of the section as it stood. The amendment moved by Mr. Hume was moved in a spirit with which he quite sympathised, but he hoped Mr. Hume would forgive him when he said he was afraid the amendment was somewhat utopian. He thoroughly understood in theory that perfect quality of Christianity which recognised all the good in man, and left out all that was bad, but he rarely found it in practice and however willing he might be to believe that the time when they might be able to trust the people as Mr. Hume said it had not come yet. (Laughter and cheers.) There were two objections of Mr. Hume's to which he would direct the attention of the meeting. His (Mr. Hume's) first objection was it would take away the safeguard of minorities. There was no analogy in the deductions drawn between England and India. At any rate, in England and elsewhere the people were more or less homologous and in India it was impossible to shut their eyes to differences of opinion in the question of minorities. Let them imagine for a moment that amendment accepted, and let them imagine, as might well happen, the same great wave of a political crisis swept over the country upon which the Mussulmans stood on one side, and the Hindus on the other the Mussulmans by force of numbers would be completely overwhelmed. In a matter of that kind the Hindus would forget all about this theoretical Christianity. (Cries of "No, no," and "Quite right".) In great political crises men lost their heads, and in the attainment of their ends they sacrificed, rightly or wrongly, everything else. (Hear, hear.) Such a condition of things might arise in India, and it would be most deplorable were the proposed safeguard taken away, and that they, Europeans, should find themselves without the power of getting into the Council. (Cheers.) There was another objection, and a still more vital one. They had said they should have that elective power pure and undiluted. Mr. Hume's amendment put that away. If the Mahomedans were not returned vacancies were not to be filled by the people, but by Government. He was sure that would not commend itself either to the Government here or at home. (Cheers.)

The President then put the amendment to the meeting when it was lost.

Mr. Moulvi Hidayet Russool rose to move another amendment. He spoke in Urdu, and after he had expressed his view.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji explained that the amendment the previous speaker had proposed, was :—

That the following should be added to the clause :—"Provided that the number of Mahomedans should be equal to the number of Hindus on the Imperial and Provincial Councils."

Messrs. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, Ahmed Ali, Syed Ali Kizivi, then addressed the meeting in Urdu. The last gentleman, in the course of his remarks, said :—

This was more a Hindu than a National Congress. (Hisses and cries of order.) He said that for every Hindu representative on the Council there ought to be two Mahomedans to protect the interests of the minority. (Hisses and uproar.)

The President here rose and said that he thought they wanted to show the world that they were able to hear the other side of the question with patience. (Hear, hear.) This gentleman (Mr. Kizivi) seemed to have something to say to them, and he thought they ought to hear him.

Mr. Kizivi then proceeded with his remarks, on the conclusion of which he was hissed.

Messrs. Noordin Mahomed, Shaik Nusseerudin, and Shaik Cumroodin then addressed the meeting in Urdu, and spoke against the amendment which had been suggested by Mr. Kizivi, and which was to the effect that the word "Mahomedan" should be left out in clause 5, and that the words "provided that the number of Mahomedan representatives shall be equal to that of the Hindus in both the Imperial and Provincial Councils.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was lost, the original clause being carried.

Clause No. 6, which stipulated that candidates should be elected by ballot, was then put to the meeting, and carried by acclamation, as was also the preamble which introduced the proposition suggesting the acceptance of the clauses.

The Congress then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE DECCAN.

During the last two years a number of highly interesting investigations have been conducted under the auspices of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company for the purpose of ascertaining and testing the mineral resources of the Deccan, which from a mineralogical standpoint has always been considered the wealthiest part of India. It is not, as will be seen, a question of investigation only ; there are practical and tangible results, which would seem considerable if they were restricted as is not the case, to the great Singareni coalfield. The history of these investigations is recorded, in a series of exhaustive reports by Mr. William Morgans, a well-known mining engineer in the West of England employed under the Duchy of Cornwall, and a Government Examiner for granting certificates to managers of mines, who was sent out to India by the Hyderabad Company last winter. Many of Mr. Morgans's statements are officially confirmed by Colonel Conway Gordon in his Administration Report on the Railways of India for 1888-89. The question of the mineral resources of the Deccan naturally resolves itself under three heads—coal, diamonds, and gold ; and, as Mr. Morgans has treated each subject exhaustively in a separate report, they may be dealt with in the order named :—

The coalfields of the Deccan are an incontestable fact, and as the Singareni mine alone is producing at the present moment more than 70,000 tons annually, the element of speculation does not enter into the question. As this result has been attained in less than two years the richness of the seam cannot be challenged. The Singareni coalfield is situated at Yellindellapadu, 120 miles east of Secunderabad, and near the village of Singareni. It was discovered by Dr. King, of the Government Geological Survey of India, in 1872. Subsequent surveys went to show that it contained several million tons of good, workable coal, and in 1887 Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey, estimated that the coal available would maintain an output of 200,000 tons per annum for five centuries. Mr. Morgans himself declares that he has "no reason to doubt that the field is capable of yielding ample stores of coal to satisfy the large demand you may expect to have to meet during the remaining 95 years' life of your concession." The full extent of the coalfield is 19 square miles, but the coal measures are only supposably about eight square miles in extent. The principal, or, indeed, the only seam worked on as yet is the King seam called so in honour of the discoverer of the mine. This seam varies in thickness from four to six feet, and the coal itself is pronounced to be an excellent steam coal. It enjoys the character of being hard and of possessing fairly good properties for withstanding exposure to weather. Mr. Berkley, locomotive superintendent on the Nizam's State Railway, states that his experiments "conclusively prove that we have in the Singareni coal a valuable locomotive engine fuel." Colonel Conway Gordon in his report for 1887 wrote, "The quality of the (Singareni) coal is very good, the results obtained by its use on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway comparing very favourably with English coal burnt on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under very similar circumstances as regards inclinations of gradients and other conditions." In his report for 1888-89 Colonel Conway Gordon goes into greater detail. He says :—

"The average daily output of round coal at the Singareni Colliery for January, 1888, was 18 tons, and for the month of March, 1889, 177 tons. The total outturn for the twelve months ending December 31, 1888, was 13,382 tons ; and for the three months ending March 31, 1889, 10,051 tons of round coal. In May, 1888, the sinking of three vertical shafts commenced, and two of these succeeded in reaching the King seam in October following, and the third in March of the current year. In January, 1889, sinking commenced on three new inclines and three vertical shafts to the King seam, and in the meantime hoisting machinery is in course of erection for raising the produce to surface, while arrangements are being made to connect these new winnings, by means of an endless rope tramway, with the heapstead at No. 1 incline, which is situated by the side of his Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.

Since the date of Colonel Gordon's report the raisings have been increased to 1,600 tons per week, or at the rate of 80,000 tons a year. As the value of any produce depends very much on the demand for it, it is important to note that on unimpeachable testimony—that of Colonel Pennycuick, R.E., in a report in 1884 to the Public Works Department of the Indian Government—there are markets for 180,000 tons a year of Singareni coal for railway consumption alone. That estimate was based not only on the existing mileage, which has since increased, and which must continue to increase, but on the lower price at which English coal was then able to compete with Indian.

Mr. Morgans gives a number of estimates showing the mount of profit to be derived from the output of the Singarini coalfield alone. It will suffice to say that 200,000 tons would bring in about £45,000 profit, and 300,000 tons more than £60,000 pofit, or sufficient to pay the 5 per cent. dividend on the original capital. In addition to the Singarini coalfield the company has an exclusive right over other coalfields alleged to exist at Kamman, Sasti, Paoni, Nirmal, Hanamkonda, Yelgandal, and Medak, among other places. Up to the end of June in the present year over £20,000 had been spent in prospecting and developing the Singarini coalfield, and more than £40,000 on buildings, plant, and machinery. Notwithstanding the recent litigation and the uncertainty attending its prospects, the company spent between May 1, 1888, and June 30, 1889, nearly half as much a gain as had been expended during the previous 12 months in developing their property. Altogether nearly £130,000 of the £150,000 working capital of the company has been expended in profitable work in the Deccan, and more than half of this sum has been devoted to the coalfield of Singarini, which promises in a very short period a clear annual revenue of £50,000 a year.

A more seductive branch of enterprise is suggested in the mention of the word diamonds, and the proper way to look upon this branch of the mineral resources of the Deccan is to treat it as an attractive possibility, while coal represents a solid possession. The principal diamond-fields are at Partyall, Buttempaud, Attkoor, Moogaloor, Codavatacullo, and Oostapully. The examinations hitherto conducted have been inconclusive, except in so far as establishing what was never in doubt—that the Kistna valley was in the past a true diamond-producing region. More than 100 diamonds, weighing 884 carats, have recently been received from India ; and Mr. Towinsky, the manager, who had long and practical experience at the South African diamond-fields, is convinced that a profitable layer of diamonds exists, as he has found a "bort," which is a certain token of a diamantiferous stratum. At Partyall a considerable amount of machinery has been erected, at an outlay of nearly £20,000, and it cannot be very long before a definite opinion may be formed as to whether the diamond mines of the Deccan are exhausted or likely to be again productive.

Such discoveries of gold as have been made are within the Raichur Doab, or tract between the Kistna and Toongabudra rivers. Mr. Hughes claimed, in 1888, to have discovered 300 square miles of auriferous rocks proved to be gold-bearing, and that 130 square miles contained evidence of extensive old workings to show that they are valuable. Mr. Morgans gives a number of assays of the gold found in the refuse of the old mines, and he offers the opinion that "when the lodes are followed up results not inferior to those of the most successful mines in Mysore will be obtained." Mr. Morgans had no doubt that the goldfields he examined are traversed by true auriferous veins of a valuable character, and that they afford scope for the profitable employment of capital, which is likely to amount to a large aggregate sum within a few years after commencing operations, if augmented step by step as dictated by prudence and experience.

In addition to coal, gold, and diamonds, there are profitable deposits of mica, marble, &c., and in close proximity to the Singarini colliery there is believed to be a vast field of excellent iron ore. The Government of India has always attached great importance to this matter, and there seems reason to anticipate that practical measures towards realising its wishes will now become possible. At any rate, it is clear that some practical work towards developing the mineral resources of the Deccan has already been done by the outlay of more than £120,000 in prospecting the country, in the purchase and erection of machinery, and above all, in the organization of a staff of over 10,000 workmen, European and native, employed under skilful supervision. That work can, and will, now be carried on and extended by means of the additional capital of £150,000 placed at the disposal of the company by the concessionaires.—*Times.*

The Assistant-Secretary of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade has issued his report on the examination of seamen in colours for the year ending May 1889. The number of persons who presented themselves for examination under Form Examination 2 amounted to 4,443, being an increase of 315 over the previous year, when 4,128 only were examined. Notwithstanding this large addition to the number of applicants, eighteen only were rejected for mistakes made in colours, as compared with seventeen persons rejected in the previous year. The number of persons examined under Form Examination 2A was 789, of which thirty-six were rejected, showing an increase in the number of rejections for mistakes made in colours over the previous year, when the number examined amounted to 637, and the number of rejections to thirty-three. The mode of conducting the colours test examination is fully described in the report for the year 1887, and no material alteration has been made since that time.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

How glad we are to hear that the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales have made up their quarrel. This is the latest news from Court, and it will rejoice the hearts of this hard-working nation. There was at one time a discord between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, owing to the Duke's attitude with reference to the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Duke of Fife. It is satisfactory for us to be able to say, on the very highest authority that all ill-feeling has subsided. The meeting between their Royal Highnesses was most cordial, the Duke expressing himself pained that certain words which had been spoken had been much exaggerated, and unhesitatingly agreed to proceed at once to Sandringham to meet his nephew and niece. We are told that this reconciliation has been mainly brought about by the Queen herself and by the tact of the Duchess of Edinburgh, whose stock of English consists of three words or less.

Mr. Clark Russell, the novelist, entered literature like many another famous writer of to-day, through the portals of journalism. He was first connected with a Newcastle paper, where he made his mark as a descriptive writer of great incisiveness and vigour. But the *penchant* for novel-writing was strong upon him, and after a brief experience of journalism he turned aside into the paths of fiction. Mr. Russell having been a sailor himself, does not write of the sea second-hand. He had sailed round the world, and was so good a sailor that, before his career ended, he held a mate's certificate. Mr. Russell produces with indefatigable industry under the most painful conditions. He is a chronic invalid, and is almost continuously in pain. Yet he holds out like a hero, and works far harder than many men in the flush of health and vigour would care to work.

Mr. Walter Gilbey has rendered invaluable services to the reputation of England as a horse-breeding country, and his disinterested efforts in this direction are about to be acknowledged. A few weeks ago a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a provisional committee to consider in what manner this object could be best attained. Since that time they have been in communication with the leading members of the Shire Horse, Hunters' Improvement, and Hackney Horse Societies, and with many gentlemen of recognised position and authority in the horse-breeding world. The replies which have been received are quite unanimous in their approval and support of the proposal. A further meeting has been held in London during the present week, under the presidency of Mr. Anthony Hammond, when a resolution was adopted to raise a fund forthwith for such a testimonial as may demonstrate to Mr. Gilbey how highly his services have been appreciated. Subscriptions were limited to one guinea. The energetic and prominent part which Mr. Gilbey has taken for many years in the formation and development of these important societies, and the encouragement of horse-breeding generally, has been long appreciated in private, and it is generally felt that the time has now arrived for a public recognition of his services.

Dr. Robson Roose, says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, took his holiday in Norway, and with characteristic energy and industry devoted it almost entirely to inquiring into the condition of the lepers, for whose amelioration there are established several large hospitals. Dr. Roose is honorary secretary to the committee formed during the summer under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, which had its origin in the scare created by the discovery of the leper pursuing his business in the London meat-market. Dr Roose is preparing an elaborate report on his mission, which will be presented to the committee, and subsequently appear in book form. In the meanwhile he set forth some general conclusions in a paper he is writing for one of the December magazines.

The Robinson girls, Mary and Mabel, are prominent figures in the literary society of London. The elder—poet, historian, and essayist—is very pretty. She is dark and petite, and has brown eyes and hair. Mabel, author of the novels "Disenchantment" and "Plan of Campaign," is equally good to look upon, with fair hair and blue eyes. Their father was famous as a war correspondent during the Franco-Prussia War, and being shut up at Metz for a long time, was thereafter known as Metz-Robinson. Mary's first book was published when she was twenty-one, her father giving her the choice of going to a ball or paying the expenses of her maiden effort. She accepted the latter without an instant's hesitation. She is married to a French professor named Darmstetter. Mabel is unmarried.

Anna Katherine Green, the so-called American Gaboriau—she is really much inferior to the Frenchman—has been writing tales and verse since she was eleven years old. She comes of an East Kaddam Connecticut family, and is the daughter of James Wilson Green, at one time editor of the *National Era*, a Washington publication. From the father the daughter inherits her legal turn of mind. Anna Katherine was born in Brooklyn, in the shadow of Plymouth Church, and into a literary environment. Recognition was first given to her verse, which appeared in the *Independent* and the old *Scribner's Magazine.*

Sir Frederick Leighton's house is one of the wonders of the West-end. It has been built by the renowned artist, and is a dream of artistic luxury. Sir Frederick has decorated it with the same sensuous richness that distinguishes his canvas harmonies. Old gold and amber lights tricked into reliefs by a master colourist. It is in a palace like this that the President of the Royal Academy poetises with a paint-brush. Yet he is not satisfied, and high up, where the feathered Bedouins of the London housetops chirp and mate, the great painter is building him a glass house in which he may encourage or gratify the prevalent passion for *plein air*—that is to say, study complete out-of-door lighting in all weathers.

Professor Jowett, of Balliol, although well on in years, is as hale and hearty a man as you could meet in all Oxford. He is cheerfulness itself, and infects every one near him with his own buoyancy and gaiety of heart. The great scholar is an enthusiastic musician. He is the musical Don of the University, and profoundly believes that music is as necessary to true culture as Greek itself. He is very eclectic in his musical tastes, but leans especially towards Beethoven and Schumann.

In the Lady Susan Opdebeck, whose death occurred a few weeks ago, a few, but only a few, readers will recognise the handsome Countess of Lincoln, wife of the Lord Lincoln, who afterwards became the Duke of Newcastle, of Crimean celebrity. Her marriage with the Earl was dissolved by Act of Parliament in August, 1850, Lord Walpole, now Earl of Oxford, being the co-respondent. After that she resided at Brussels, in retirement, and ten years later married her second husband, who was a public singer. From that date Lady Susan has rarely visited England.

Lady Ossington was one of the richest women in England, as she owned half the great Portland estate in London. She was succeeded in that property by her sister, Lady Howard de Walden, but her personality is very large, and the residue is divided between her husband's three nieces—Miss Denison, daughter of a former Bishop of Salisbury, and the two sisters of Sir Walter Phillimore. Lady Ossington gave an immense amount away in charity in Marylebone. She will be missed this winter.

Lord Morris, the new Judge of Appeal, will bring into the debates of the Peers a somewhat unique style. Like the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Morris is a man of marked individuality. He speaks with a thorough Galway brogue, which cannot fail to add a charm of its own to the legal benches of the Golden Chamber. His personal appearance will complete their Lordships' good fortune in acquiring Lord Morris.

Lord Ashbourne is another Irish Peer with a brogue. Its extreme richness of tone, however, deprives it of the least claim to curiosity. His Lordship is a very rapid, full, and vehement speaker, but not so rapid or vehement as his brother, the Chief Justice, though the two brothers speak so much alike that it is almost as difficult to distinguish one from the other by the ear as it is to distinguish Mr. Handel Cossham from Sir Wilfred Lawson. Lord Morris, when Chief Justice, was extremely fond of listening to the debates in the Commons, from the distinguished Strangers' Gallery. He will now be able to enjoy them with increased comfort from a seat in the "Peers' pen."

Here is one among the many good stories told of poor Mr. Martin Tupper. Travelling to a friend's house one night, he lost his portmanteau. He complained of this so loudly at dinner that one of the guests expressed his dissatisfaction and surprise. "Why, would not you complain if you had lost your portmanteau ?" said Mr. Tupper. "I should, Mr. Tupper," replied the other, "but I am an ordinary mortal. But you, Mr. Tupper—your philosophy is proverbial."

Mr. W. G. Wills, the playwriter and artist, is a modest and retiring man, and therein shows true greatness of character. He had painted the portraits of Princess Louise and the Duke of Edinburgh. When opening the Kensington Free Library a few days ago, the Princess espied Mr. Wills a little in the background, and invited him to take a seat beside her on the dais, an honour, however, which he most respectfully declined.

Madame Nordica's name is properly Mrs. Lilian Norton Gower. She is an American, having been born in Maine, but when very young her parents removed to Boston, where she grew up. She studied at the New England Conservatory of Music, where she graduated with the highest of honours as the most famous pupil of Hugh O'Niel, a master to whom she refers always in terms of the warmest appreciation. Later on she went to Italy, and studied under San Giovanni, and it was in the "Land of song" that Lilian Norton made her operatic *début.*

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s 1½d per bottle, Wholesale by the Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A novel feature of the forthcoming exhibition in Edinburgh will be a working ship-railway on the plan of Mr. William Smith of Aberdeen. This consists in keeping the ship immersed in water while upon the car, so that it may be said to continue in its natural element. Hydraulic cushions on the walls of the car preserve it from injury, and the cars are so constructed as to travel round curves and over gradients. The railway is to occupy a piece of ground on the left of the main entrance to the exhibition. It will comprise two parallel lines carrying two cars capable of transporting boats and launches to and from the Union Canal. The vessels will be loaded and unloaded by running the cars into the water far enough for the craft to float.

It has been decided to erect white marble statue of the late Dr. Joule in Manchester, where he learned science as a boy, and lived for nearly half a century. An influential committee has been appointed to raise the necessary funds by public subscription.

The "Gilbert Club" of distinguished scientists has been formed for the purpose of re-publishing the "De Magnete" of Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, which, in 1600 announced the discovery of terrestrial magnetism, and laid the foundations of our modern electro-magnetic science. The new edition will imitate the original folio as closely as possible. It is also proposed to celebrate the tercentenary of Gilbert's fame in the year 1900.

Gilbert practised as a doctor in London, and became court physician to Queen Elizabeth, who esteemed him so highly that she bequeathed to him a legacy. After the Queen's death he retired to Colchester, where he did not long survive her. His experiments, made in London, were a practical illustration of that inductive method of research which Bacon at this time so strenuously inculcated. Besides proving the world to be a great magnet having its two poles, he revived the study of electricity. If we honoured men of science more, Gilbert would have his memorial in Colchester or Westminster Abbey, for he is the father of modern magnetism. Perhaps on his tercentenary something of the kind will be instituted.

The Canadian Atlantic cable, which is to be laid next year, will extend from Clew Bay in Ireland to Greenby Island in the Straits of Belleisle, a distance of 1,900 miles. It is thus well out of the track of the existing cables, and therefore not likely to be interfered with during their repair. The new service will enable Canadian newspapers to get their home intelligence direct. An Anglo-Canadian cable is not a novel project. The late Professor Fleeming Jenkin had a scheme of the kind, the line to touch at South Greenland on its way to the Dominion, but it was never carried out.

A satisfactory colour test for the selection of railway servants has been introduced by Dr. H. E. Lediard, of Carlisle, surgeon to the railway companies of that district. It is always best to make a test of this kind realise, as nearly as possible, the actual conditions of the work ; and Dr. Lediard's device consists of a revolving series of coloured glasses lighted from behind by a flame, and tinted like the lamps of the signal boxes. Purple, mauve, green, yellow, blue, and red, are the colours chosen, and the list includes all that are employed on railways. The effect of fog can be produced by smoke or ground glass in front of the coloured panes.

The electrical capstan of M. A. Sartiaux, engineer at the Gare de la Chapelle, Paris, is employed for hauling railway trucks and carriages. The capstan head, round which the hauling rope is wound, has an electric motor attached below the platform which surrounds it. The motor is actuated by the current from a generating dynamo, and by means of toothed gearing it works the capstan. The apparatus has been in use at the Gare de la Chapelle for some time, and has given every satisfaction.

At the Birmingham Exhibition there is a splendid electric crane exposed by the makers, Messrs. R. E. Crompton and Co., of Chelmsford. It is built to hoist, slew, and travel at once, or separately, and the power for these operations is derived from a powerful "shunt-wound" electric motor, fed with current from a generating dynamo placed at a distance. The advantages of electrical cranes are that they can be used in positions where the dirtiness of steam cranes is an objection, and that they are less liable to cause fire than the latter. Hence their introduction into wood factories. The day seems to be coming when the cranes and capstans of a steamship will alike be driven by electricity.

It is sometimes said that the branches of very old trees are, properly speaking, roots, and that if planted upside down the trees would flourish. Herr Kny, a German botanist, has recently investigated the matter, by planting vines and ivy with both ends in the ground and subsequently cutting them at the arch. The experiments were fairly successful though not in every instance ; and Herr Kny intends to continue them with other plants and trees, such as willows, poplars, and roses.

The electric current is now used in the tannery of Messrs. Tebit, Brothers, of South Bermondsey, to facilitate the process of tanning hides. The ordinary tan liquor is employed, and the hides revolve slowly through it, while the current from a dynamo traverses the vat, and helps the tanning to combine with the gelatine of the skin. Tanning which by the old method would require several months, can thus be accomplished in about as many weeks.

The Americans are a poetical people. At a recent meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers Sir John Fowler and his colleagues of the Forth Bridge were thus addressed :—"You who dared after years of study to say that such a structure was possible, and whose previous achievements warranted the financial support necessary for such an operation ; you who studied the winds anxiously in the very gorge to be spanned, so that you could with certainty resist its greatest forces ; you who designed the outlines of the structure, so as to use the least amount of materials ; you who designated the materials available for its construction, and made long series of experiments to determine the safe limitations of strain and methods of manipulation ; you who in preparing the materials crushed the very rocks separating, purifying, and shaping their strongest elements with fire ; you who finally erected in that country of history and poetry the three great guardian giants which we have been examining in detail, thrusting their feet through water and soil, and chaining them to the bulwarks built by time ' 'gainst eternity to stand ' ; and you who stretched out their ' rugged arms athwart the sky ' to carry for all time a great railway from height to height across the stormy deep, to aid in the further advancement of the comforts and civilization of mankind—we honour and respect you."

Dr. Lincecum, of Texas, recommends permanganate of potash as the most successful cure in cases of snake-bite. He says, "I have treated more than one hundred cases in Texas, and have used whisky, soda bicarbonate, spirits of ammonia, turpentine, chloroform, and other remedies; but I have found that potassium permanganas in one or two grain doses, hypodermically, and chloroform locally and by inhalation, are undoubtedly the most certain and successful remedies in bites of venomous reptiles I ever used. I have never seen a case treated with these two remedies result fatally."

The sheep shearing machine which Mr. F. Y. Wolseley, brother of Lord Wolseley, has brought from Australia, may be seen at the Sheep Shearing Machine Company's Office, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, E.C. It consists of a steel comb, which catches the fleece while a three-bladed cutter traverses it, and shears away the wool in a clean and harmless fashion. The machine is driven by a small motor of any sort, and is capable of denuding a sheep in from three to five minutes.

The new lighthouse at Houstholm is the most powerful in the world. The beam is of two million candle power, and shows clearly at Blokhus, a distance of 35 miles. It is produced by arc lamps fed by De Meriten's dynamos, driven by steam-engines. To prevent the extinction of the light through an accident to the machinery, the latter is duplicated ; one set coming into play should the other fail. The light is further supplemented in thick weather by two powerful sirens, or fog trumpets, working with compressed air. The fascination which a powerful light exercises on wild birds is curiously illustrated by this light-house. It is said that basketfulls of dead snipes, larks, starlings, and so forth, are picked up in the morning outside the tower. They kill themselves in dashing against the windows of the lantern.

The Manchester Whitworth Institute has now received the Royal sanction and the governors appointed will be free to deliberate, on the best method of laying out the sum of £135,000 which is thus far available. The charter permits them to expend it in organising and developing schools of art and technical science, museums, laboratories, and workshops, as well as schools of general education. They are further allowed to lend assistance to existing institutions of the kind, and to maintain a park or pleasure garden. It is expected that the grounds of Sir Joseph Whitworth's house at Rusholme will be appropriated to this purpose.

The bronze gates for Cologne Cathedral, which have been for many years in preparation, are now nearly finished. The design includes the Four Ages of Man, the Four Seasons, and the Wise and Foolish Virgins, with beautifully-prepared ornaments, representing coats-of-arms and groups of animals and plants, which have been superbly sculptured.

Two gentlemen of Dutch lineage have (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) just arrived in London upon an errand with an exceedingly pleasing prospect in view. They claim to be the lineal descendants of Hermann von Hake, a Dutchman, who, having settled in this country early in the century, died intestate fifty years ago, leaving a very large property. The property, now estimated at over a million sterling, went in the natural course of events to the Crown. But the newly arrived Dutchmen are armed with documentary evidence that they are the rightful heirs. When Hermann died he had a nephew living in Holland, who died in ignorance of the good fortune that had attended his uncle in England. Two sons of this nephew emigrated to America, where they also lived and died in ignorance of their heirship to the estate in England. They left four sons, who now want their great-uncle's money, with compound interest, and they have secured the services of a firm of London solicitors who are prepared to urge their demands.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

RATIONAL DRESS.

The "Rational Dress" society does not appear to be making the great progress its title should, it is thought, assure it. The supporters of the movement, however, have much courage. At the annual meeting, presided over by Viscountess Harberton on Friday last, at the Westminster Town Hall, there was a large attendance of ladies, but all gentlemen were rigidly excluded, only lady representatives of the press being admitted. The report having been presented, Lady Harberton read a paper on "Rational Dress," in the course of which she said that during the past year she had hardly met with any expressions of approval from women with regard to their present system of attire. Most of the remarks she had heard had been denunciatory of the weight, discomfort, or dragging, or—particularly from young women—the cold when evening dress was worn. This was most cheering, as it marked the slow but steady advance of the knowledge that women were uncomfortable in carrying out the present system of dress. After referring in detail to the objections which reformers had to the present system and to the advantages of "rational" dress, she expressed the opinion that the only hope of reform was to be seen in a radical change to some kind of dress which clearly followed the shape of the form it was meant to cover.

WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

In reply to Lady Catherine Gaskell's article last month on the "Women of To-Day," Mrs. Jeune contributes a very readable paper to the *National Review*, ably controverting the essential position that the whole conditions of life are altered nowadays for women, and an almost too exalted standard set up for them. Not at all, says Mrs. Jeune. "The only important change that has come over the position of women in England practically is in their education. They are not really expected to know more, or even as much as formerly ; but what they profess to know they must know accurately. It is not necessary for a woman to train herself to maintain a conversation on every conceivable subject ; but she is expected to hold her own on general topics of interest with all those she may come in contact with. This betokens wider knowledge and broader ideas than were possessed by women thirty years ago ; but it ought not, and has not, created that burning restless desire to do and know everything, which is, we are told, the characteristic of modern women." The whole article is a skilful analysis of women's social position and opportunities both in England and other lands.

CHILDREN'S DRESS.

Children's clothes are just now made in an exceptionally pretty style, the prevailing idea being to reproduce in miniature the costume of their elders. The effect is picturesque and "quaint." Many of the out-of-door frocks for girls are made of soft Ottoman silk, ornamented with a new lace, an imitation of the Clonakilty, but inexpensive—15s. a yard. The lace, writes a lady, goes round the skirt, and is set on in points on the tucked and fulled bodice and sleeves; the collar, with lace over, is high to the ears. One coat for a girl of ten is charming. It is in fawn faced cloth with bronze velvet facings, roll collar, and cuffs. The buttons of metal are set in bronze velvet discs, a new and telling device. Another coat has an astrachan yoke and collar—the material woollen brocade ; and a charming garment exactly on the model of a coachman's coat had the triple cape. A lovely frock for a girl of fifteen is in pale buff cloth, the underskirt surround with otter. A sort of pelisse opens over the skirt quite plainly, and was held together by buff kid straps. The high neck and gauntlets are otter also.

AN AMERICAN LADIES' INDUSTRY.

There appears to be growing up a new "industry" for ladies in America. This occupation secures, it is said, a handsome living for the fortunate person who gets the appointment of "confidential adviser" to some worldly family. The confidential advice is not of a religious, nor even of what may be called a deportmental, character ; it relates solely to the superintendence of the "beauty" of the daughters of the house. The "confidential adviser" recommends the most suitable cosmetics for the complexion, assures the "white and soft hands," decides whether the hair is to be ten inches high, or more or less, and brings a store of mechanical ingenuity to bear upon that important matter, the pull of the waist. So, at least, says the current report.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

What is known as *tout Paris* is on the tenterhooks of expectation at the idea of seeing their favourite, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, in the character of the Maid of Orleans. M. Jules Barbier's "Joan of Arc," with music by Gounod, is shortly to be revived at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, and is likely to prove one of the most important theatrical events of the season, not only on account of Madame Bernhardt's personification of the heroine, but because the drama has been given greater extension since its performance at the Gaite Theatre by the introduction of the Coronation scene and of a "*Veni Creator*," which is much spoken of. It appears that Madame Bernhardt is really enamoured with her role. In order to imbue her mind with the mystic sentiments of Joan of Arc she has been reading all that could enlighten her on the subject. After studying Michelet, Henri Martin, Lamartine, &c., she has sought all that has been written for the stage on the Maid of Orleans. She has thus, amongst other plays, studied the superb drama of Schiller, and has, in making her choice for the Porte St. Martin, pronounced in favour of M. Jules Barbier's drama. For the moment she is thoroughly engrossed with her new character, and has, in the course of her researches, obtained the conviction that Joan of Arc was tall and slender, with nothing of the peasant girl about her.

"NELLY BLY."

The lady representative of the *New York World*, who is now fairly started on her trip round the world, which is to be accomplished in seventy-five days, has (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* says) already two imitators. Both are representatives of New York papers. On the same day that "Nelly Bly" started on her trip the *New York Herald* at about two hours' notice despatched a man to make the same tour, and at all hazards return ahead of his lady competitor, if only by an hour. The same afternoon the editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* asked Miss Elizabeth Bisland, an assistant, if she also could go on such a journey at fifteen minutes' notice. She replied that she could, and caught that evening's New York Central train for the West. Her route is westward, via San Francisco, Japan, China, India, and Suez Canal. It is expected that she will complete the circuit in seventy-two days, and thus beat the other two globe-trotters, who are making their journey east by west. The most note-worthy feature about the race is that it shows the length to which competition drives some of the American newspapers.

A NEW DINNER GOWN.

A remarkable handsome dinner-gown, which bears the cachet of a French house, is of plain grey faille, and black-and-grey brocaded silk ; the bodice and long tablier front are of the faille, the tablier bordered with a myrtle-leaf trimming in richly-cut jet, with an ornament of unique design on the right side ; the trimming starts from the left hip, a similar bordering forming a panel on the left side of the skirt. The bodice is cut en coeur back and front, has epaulettes of jet, from beneath which fall gigot sleeves in grey silk gauze, with under sleeves of faille ; the train is of the brocaded material, a little being introduced on the front of the bodice, out-lined by the jetted leaves ; jet ornaments in the hair.

A PAPER FOR LADIES.

A new woman's paper will appear about the middle of December under the best auspices and with the best support. There will (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) be signed articles by eminent women writers, among whom may be mentioned Mrs. Lynn Linton. It is not to be a fashion paper, but is to appeal to the mass of intelligent women of all classes all over the kingdom. Its price is to be a penny, so that it will be within the reach of all. The new enterprise will probably profit greatly by the mistakes of its predecessors.

TEACH GIRLS TO WORK.

At a time when a French or German lady is in the heyday of her social enjoyment an English mother has abdicated in favour of her daughters. While it is the mistress of the household abroad who has the most expensive costumes and takes the place of prominence at social gatherings, the English mother provides first for her daughter, and contentedly takes a back seat, finding her recompense in her daughter's enjoyments and successes. Thus girls are encouraged in self-assertion ; they get the idea that the attitude of obedience is humiliating and resent restraint as a hardship. Domestic service should be discredited when caste distinctions are drawn against it. The radical cure of this great evil in civilised life is, then, clearly to put household service on an honourable footing. Treat our girls as fairly as our boys. Make their allowances a compensation for the performances of specified household tasks, and strictly conditioned upon the exact discharge of duty. If the daughters of the house are themselves enrolled among its hired servants distinctions based merely on character of employment cannot survive. Moreover, in so doing, the great law of nature will be conformed to, that all gains should be the result of individual effort.

FAINTING.

In the treatment of a person who has fainted, the first point is to place him in a recumbent posture ; and in the case of fainting after blood-letting, nothing more is in general required. Exposure to the cool air, sprinkling cold water on the face, and friction of the limbs may be employed if the fit continues, and a small quantity of ether or sal-volatile may be given as soon as the person can swallow. The horizontal posture should be preserved until recovery is complete.

TO REMOVE MEDICINE STAINS FROM SILVER.

Silver spoons frequently become discoloured by using them in taking medicine. These stains, even that of muriate of iron, may be removed by rubbing the spoon with sulphuric acid, and afterwards washing it off in soap-suds ; then cleaning the spoon in the usual manner.

DULNESS OF HOME LIFE.

A writer in one of the magazines advocates a reform in the home circle. He says there are parents who are the life of every company they enter, but at home are dull and silent. If they have not mental stores sufficient for both places, he recommends that they give home the preference. A silent home, he says, is a dull place for young people, from which they will escape if they can ; but how much of unconscious but excellent mental training is given in lively, social argument !

PARISIAN LADIES OF FASHION.

The fair ladies of Paris are fonder than ever of Gallicizing English verbs. Some time ago they seized upon "five o'clock tea," and made all manner of comical phrases from it. Now they have annexed the verb "to shop." A Parisienne says to her husband, "Mon cher Gaston, j'ai besoin de l'argent parce que je vais shoper aux Magasins du Louvre avec Léonie ; et a notre retour nous five-o'clockerons a six heures." The husband stands and delivers, and then goes out to earn the name of a "[illegible] four."

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

A CRITICISM ON THE "LIFE OF LORD RUSSELL."

Mr. George Russell contributes to a contemporary a critical review of Mr. Spencer Walpole's "Life of Lord Russell," and as a member of the great historic house, he has peculiar advantages for such a task. Few modern dramatists have suffered more at the hands of the critics than Mr. Robert Buchanan, and we may add that few modern dramatists are better able to defend themselves. The critics have drawn the badger, and the result is capital sport for the bystanders, as all who may read Mr. Buchanan's article will admit. A recent article in the *Edinburgh Review* affords Mr. Thorold Rogers an opportunity of throwing much light upon the present teaching powers of the University. The present number also contains two Christmas legends by Mr. Vernon Lee and Madame Darmesteter, a somewhat old-fashioned article on the Deluge by Sir J. W. Dawson, and an interesting paper on ancient Arabian inscriptions by Professor Sayce.

SWINBURNE, THE POET.

Charles Algernon Swinburne, the poet, is somewhat under the middle height, with sloping shoulders and a slenderly-built frame. He wears a thin, reddish beard, and luxuriates in the thick Hyperion-like locks of the poet. His face is very finely cut, and his forehead is of noble amplitude. The chief feature of his face, however, lies in his eyes. Swinburne's eyes declare the character of the man in their wandering, dreamy expression. The poet lives out beyond Putney in the house of his guide, philosopher, and friend, Mr. Theodore Watts, the critic. He has grown very shy and fond of retirement of late, and it is only on the strength of a very particular introduction indeed that he will consent to see any visitor. Swinburne passes his days—and one might say nights as well—in study. Greek and our Elizabethan literature attract him in an especial manner. He writes but little now. Perhaps he feels that, having given us his best, it is as well to stop.

ZOLA.

M. Zola was recently, in the course of a conversation with an Italian journalist, congratulated not only on his healthy look, but on his comparatively slim figure, which compared advantageously with his former unwieldy corpulence. Thereupon the chief of the Naturalist school divulged to the journalist the secret of the unexpected transformation. One night, he said, he was laboriously forcing his way to his seat in the orchestra stalls of a theatre, when he happened to be obliged to squeeze past Signor Raffaelli, the well-known painter. In doing so M. Zola exclaimed, "What a misfortune it is to be so stout !" Signor Raffaelli does not seem to have been very good-tempered at the moment, for he simply replied, "It depends entirely on yourself not to be so." No offence was taken at this by M. Zola, but during the next entr'acte he asked Signor Raffaelli what he meant. "Never drink," was the painter's secret for reducing corpulence. The very next day M. Zola commenced the experiment. At breakfast he turned his glass upside down, and, notwithstanding the entreaties of his wife, who feared he would make himself ill, refused both wine and water. He persevered, and in eight days he was overjoyed to find he had reduced his weight by ten pounds. The diminution went on so rapidly that at the end of three months he had lost no less than forty-five pounds of flesh, and was in better health than he was before he ceased drinking.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CRITIC.

We deeply regret to see announced the death of Mr. Clifton Lyne, one of the most familiar of all our dramatic critics. In earlier life he was in the Civil Service, and for many years subsequently was the constant in appearance of all the theatrical literary men. Under the name of Lewis Clifton he wrote or collaborated on one or two *libretti*. *Marjorie*, a comic opera, successfully matinised last year and spoken of as *Paul Jones'* successor, was by him and Mr. J. J. Willey. He was at the *La Tosca* premiere on the 28th ultimo, but having caught a chill was unable to attend Mr Brandon Thomas's first night on the following Saturday. On Monday, the 2nd inst., the kindly, helpful little journalist died.

THE PASSION PLAY AT OBERAMMERGAU.

The triennial Passion Play at Oberammergau will be performed on Whit-Sunday next year, and continued during the two following days. Preparations have already been begun, and the actors are to be chosen next month. A large building in the form of a Grecian temple has been raised on the ruins of the old one ; it will be partly roofed with glass. The stage is 42 metres long, whereas that of the Munich Opera is only 29 metres. The theatre will accommodate 4,000 people, of whom about half will be seated under roofing. It is probable (a Vienna correspondent says) that the old play, written by Daisenberger, will be chosen again, but it is under consideration whether it shall not be made to end with the crucifixion instead of being followed by an epilogue, as on former occasions.

A MODEST FRENCH AUTHOR.

Octave Feuillet is an exception to the ordinary Parisian novelist and dramatist, in that he so earnestly shuns publicity. A more modest man than Feuillet does not live. The better to get away from the *ignobile vulgus* of celebrity-hunters, Feuillet lives the greater part of the year in the country—a life to which his tastes incline him. Feuillet is a very handsome man, with a superb forehead and lustrous, speaking eyes. He is said to be the best whist-player in France, and his meditative habits would certainly fit him for "the silent game." Feuillet is an Imperialist *au bout des ongles*, and is devoted to the ex-Empress Eugenie—as well he might be. It was she who took him up, read his novels, applauded them, and brought them into fashion ; and it is a question whether Feuillet, "the novelist of the Empire," would ever have attained fame had it not been for his Imperial protectress and friend. Still, Feuillet is a great artist ; and if he lacks the close, observant powers of the modern school, his brilliant style and Parisian wit entitle him to a raremost place amongst modern French novelists.

A SUCCESSFUL AUTHOR.

Mr. W. E. Norris, the English author, is something of an invalid and lives nearly all the year round at Torquay, going to London only for a month or during the season. He takes constant liberties with his poor health, writing at night—every night and all night. His MSS. are as daintily penned as milady's billet-doux—neither blot nor erasure disfigures the page and his work is mapped out, filled in, corrected, annotated, and then carefully copied. Mr. Norris's book "Matrimony" is one of the most successful of modern English novels, and is to be found all over the Continent, in every book-shop, and on every library table.

THE DIVERSE METHODS OF AUTHORS.

Diverse are the methods of authors in dealing with their numerous correspondents. Tennyson ignores almost all letters without discrimination. Robert Louis Stevenson travels about so much that most of his letters never reach him. Browning and Lowell are neither very voluminous in their correspondence. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on the other hand, answers nearly every letter that finds its way to his desk ; and both Henry James and F. Marion Crawford are prompt and agreeable letter-writers. Dumas and Jules Verne employ secretaries to assist them in their enormous correspondence. Mr. Frank R. Stockton answers letters after they have been repeated two or three times. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett is one of the most satisfying of correspondents, and Mrs. Oliphant one of the least.

TOOLE'S POPULARITY.

There seems likely to be considerable pressure for seats at the Toole banquet fixed for February 12. There are (says the *St. James's Gazette*) more than 150 names on the list of the committee alone, and each member is supposed to have the privilege of allotting one extra seat. But as the room at the Metropole will hold only 250, the task of the executive on the occasion looks as though it would be both difficult and invidious.

AFGHAN SONGS.

Prof. James Darmesteter has nearly finished his great collection of Afghan songs with prose translations into French. The Afghan texts have never before been written down, much less printed. Bound up with them will be an Afghan grammar and dictionary. It seems strange that all this should be left for a Frenchman to do when we have such a vital interest in Afghanistan. The book is complete now, except the introduction, and the learned author hopes that it will be out of hand by the new year.

DARWIN'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

The new edition of Darwin's "Naturalist's Voyage Round the World," which Mr. John Murray has in the press, should be of unusual interest. Mr. Pritchett, who has made more than one voyage round the world, has designed a series of illustration for it. They have been made on the spot, and consists of views of the places visited and representations of the animals described. Such an addition ought to lend a new attraction to one of the most interesting and readable books of popular scientific travel ever published.

IMITATING HAGGARD.

Professor G. G. A. Murray professes Greek, in which he is said to be a prodigy. But an evil fate has tempted him away from the sweet and serious learning of the old world to a wish-washy imitation of Rider Haggardism. We thought imitation Haggardism was used up. But we were mistaken. Ulysses can draw his own bow, and amateur fictionists had better leave mysterious parchments to the born story-teller who has made them his stock-in-trade. Mr. Murray's story, "Gobi, or Shamo" (Longmans and Co.), is a story of a Greek colony whose descendants, as isolated from the rest of the world as if they lived in the moon, were discovered in Central Asia by three globe-trotting Cockneys.

OSCAR WILDE.

It is rather singular that Mr. Oscar Wilde has never written a novel. He knows the world pretty well. If he does not know man profoundly he knows men—wherein, for certain purposes in this bundling age, he has an advantage over Goethe, who used to say that if he did not know men he knew man. Anyhow, it seems Mr. Oscar Wilde is about to try his powers as a fictionist ; and he will try in an American magazine. Of one thing we are pretty sure. There will be clever things—cynically clever things and amusing—in any story of Mr. Wilde's ; but, as to the dramatic quality, we shall see.

A HEAVY UNDERTAKING.

It is rumoured that Mr. Beerbohm Tree, in the dim and distant courses of the future, when *A Man's Shadow* shall have ceased to draw, proposes producing an adaptation of *Les Trois Mousquetaires*—with a view to trebling the part.

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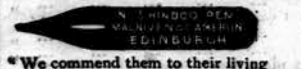

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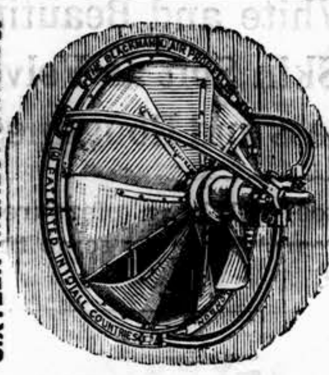

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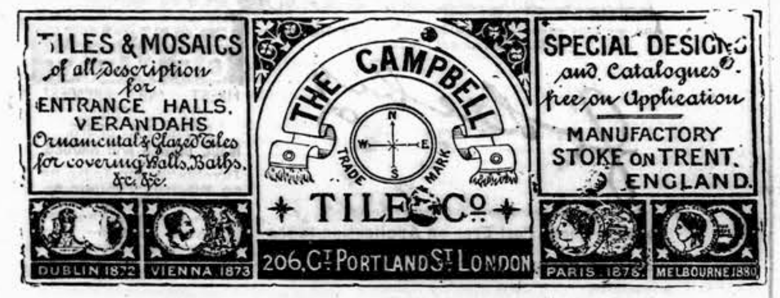

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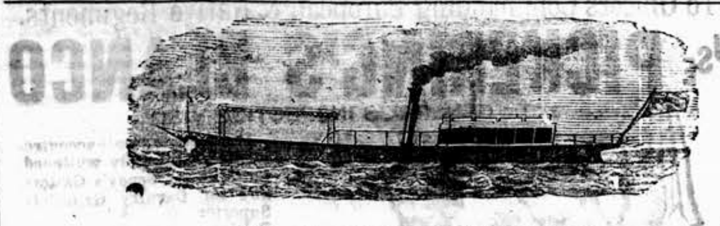

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GOLD MEDAL:
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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

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HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale. This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

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Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.* Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

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Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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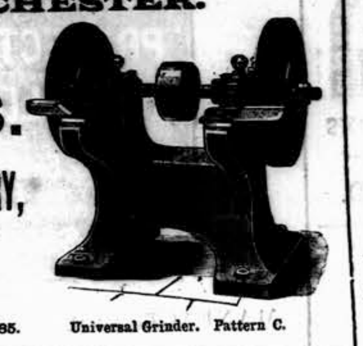

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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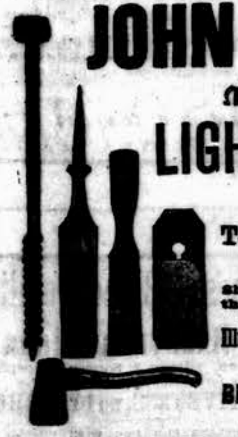

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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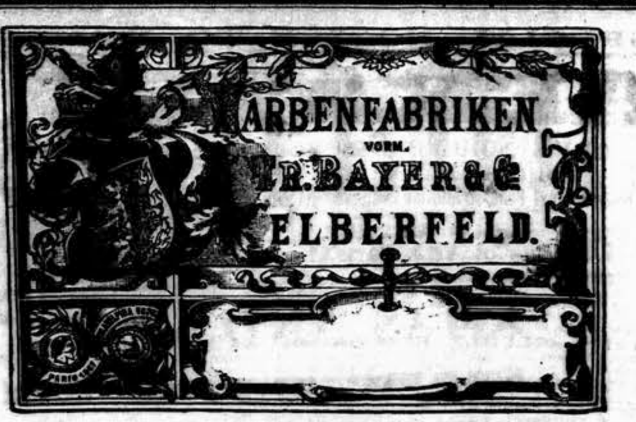

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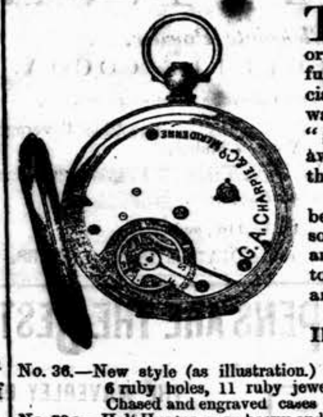

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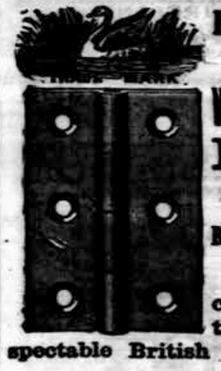

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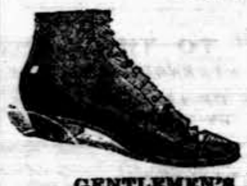

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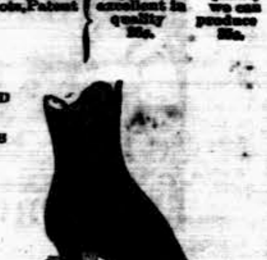

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